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PRICE 10 CENTS

# SATURDAY NIGHT

VOL. 57. NO. 19 • TORONTO, CANADA

AUGUST 15, 1942

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

## The Front Page

MR. HEPBURN has made another speech, and we are thereby forced to the conclusion that his famous remark of two weeks ago, addressed to Mr. Jolliffe of the C.C.F., that "I hope that when he gets a little more mature he will realize that we have plenty to do fighting the enemy without fighting among ourselves," was intended for Mr. Jolliffe alone and has no wider significance. Mr. Hepburn is still fighting among ourselves, from which we are forced to conclude that he is not getting any more mature. His latest denunciation was directed against brass hats in the Air Force, and drew a very able and good-tempered answer from the Air Minister. We can quite understand that it is annoying to Mr. Hepburn to see his opposite number, Col. Drew, getting so much publicity for his criticisms of the military high command, but there is a difference. Col. Drew is a veteran soldier and a very industrious and intelligent student of the methods and organization of modern warfare.

## Our Colonial War

SINCE we last went to press the authorities of the United States—which has only been in the war since December 6 last—have executed after military trial six saboteurs who landed in that country from Germany, and have sentenced to death a resident American of German ancestry who aided a German prisoner of war who had escaped from a prison camp in Canada.

Canada has been in the war for three years, but we do not think Canada would, up to last week, have done any of these things. We do not know that any enemy saboteurs have landed in this country from Germany, but if they had the chances are that our authorities would not have executed them. And nobody has even suggested the imposition of a sentence of death for any of the quite numerous people who have aided in the escape of quite numerous prisoners from our prison camps; nobody indeed has bothered very much about detecting and prosecuting them.

The difference appears to us to be typical and significant; and we do not much like what it seems significant of. It appears to us that Canada is still fighting this war, as she fought the last one, in the spirit, not of a principal, but of an accessory, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself expressed it. We have the feeling in the back of our minds—and this is what goes far to justify the attitude of our French-speaking fellow-citizens—that we are in this war to help dear old England, or to save the British Empire, or to prevent the destruction of European civilization and other disasters three, four or five thousand miles away. Our war is a colonial war, and our war spirit a colonial war spirit.

The Americans have none of this limitation. They were slow in getting into the war, for it was a decision of tremendous import; but the instant they were in it, it became *their* war. They are even apt at times to forget that there are other people in it; but that is no worse than our habit of thinking that we are in it just to help somebody else. They are fighting with the full consciousness that it is a tremendously dangerous war and that their security from its dangers will depend very largely upon themselves. We entered it at a time when it did not look particularly dangerous to us, and we have never changed our feeling that it is not particularly dangerous to us, because our good and great friends the British, and if the worst came to the worst also our good and great friends the Americans, would see to it that we were not much damaged. As indeed they no doubt will, in their own interests.

Canada still holds to the position so clearly defined by her own Minister of Justice, the position that to bear arms and fight and die in this war "is not a duty which citizenship imposes as an obligation correlative to the rights which citizenship guarantees as a privilege." True, Mr. St. Laurent was arguing in support of



LIFE-LINE TO BRITAIN: AN ATLANTIC CONVOY, SEEN FROM THE DECK OF AN ARMED AUXILIARY CRUISER. PICTURE STORY, PAGES 4 AND 5.

an enactment which would make it a duty of citizenship in certain circumstances, whenever the Government of the day decides that those circumstances exist; but the Government of the day still holds that they do not exist, and has pledged itself not to change its mind on that subject, no matter how much or how suddenly the character of the war may change, without getting another vote from a Parliament which is not sitting. No, ladies and gentlemen, this is still not our war, and consequently it would be most improper to execute any of our enemies, no matter how flagrantly they may violate the codes against espionage and the aiding and abetting of enemy effort.

## Conservative Convention?

THE *Winnipeg Tribune*, which is anxious, and very properly anxious, for an energetic and definite reorganization of the Conservative party, and thinks that no leader can be ex-

pected to lead it "without the endorsement of a national convention and without a nationally approved platform," suggests that "fear of being charged with 'playing party politics' in wartime has been responsible" for the failure to do anything since the 1940 election and the resignation of Dr. Manion. We venture to doubt this diagnosis. Our own suggestion is that the whole energies and interests of the men in key positions in the party have throughout that time been centered on the problem of how to get a share of the plums and power of office by compelling the Liberals to resort to a "National Government." We do not suggest that there is anything immoral about this procedure, and unquestionably many of the men most actively concerned in it are sincerely convinced that in no other way can the maximum war effort of the country be achieved. But it has been unsuccessful so far, and seems likely to remain unsuccessful for a considerable time longer; and its prospects of success would at least be materially increased

## Lumber-Women!

See article by P. W. Luce on page 40.

if the party were to show some signs of a desire to solidify itself in public opinion as well as to get a share of the offices.

The selection of Mr. Meighen as leader of the party at a small meeting not expressly summoned for that purpose was obviously and admittedly for the sake of influencing the behavior of the present Parliament, and not of influencing the views of the electors in any general election. Mr. Meighen was to enter Parliament with a view to splitting the Liberal majority by his eloquence and his experience in parliamentary tactics. That was the current talk of the day, and there was no suggestion that he was expected to win the party a large following in the country at large. This design was foiled by Mr. Meighen's failure to secure election in the normally Conservative seat which was vacated for him; and since that time Mr. Meighen has neither intimated that he will retire from the leadership nor acted as if he intended to stay in it.

A general election is not a complete impossibility within the next twelve months, yet the Conservative party is behaving as if it could not possibly happen for years and years. The calling of two separate gatherings, of two very different kinds of Conservatives, to be held this autumn and to consider the party's position and prospects, does not seem to promise much in the way of unity, enthusiasm or political wisdom. We dislike the national convention technique—an American invention—for a party which is in a state of reasonable health and vigor, but it does begin to look as if a national convention was the only kind of surgical operation which holds out much hope in this case. And when the patient's vitality is diminishing, the operation should take place as soon as possible.

Unless, of course, it is necessary for the health of the Conservative party to keep Col. Drew from getting anywhere in particular.

## Commander-in-Chief

TO COMMAND an Allied expedition to the Continent there will have to be a Commander-in-Chief. That is taken as axiomatic today, but it represents a long advance in our military thinking since the last war, when such a decision was not reached among the Allies until near the end. It still leaves us, however, with the difficult question as to which of the Allies is to command.

It is the old weakness in allied ventures. How many a British commander has written to his government in anguish that he could look after the enemy but who would save him from his allies? No doubt Pershing and Pétain protested to their governments in similar terms during 1917 and 1918. How lucky the totalitarian enemy, we may think, to have no problem of this kind!

But if no such problem is apparent on the German side that is only because the Reich has, in Europe, no ally of any importance. And if German supreme command is readily imposed on the Axis satellites that does not automatically insure sweet harmony. For in Libya, where for face-saving purposes an Italian general is continued in nominal command, but in practice German corporals have been known to order about Italian colonels, we have the evidence of tens of thousands of prisoners as to the unhappiness of the arrangement; and in Russia Germany's "allies" the Hungarians and Roumanians have shown time and again that they would rather fight each other than the Bolshevik "common enemy."

That is for Europe. When we consider the far ends of the Axis, operating in Europe and the Far East, it must be admitted that they need a commander-in-chief, or at least a unified strategy, quite as much as we do. Last year, when the Germans wanted the Japs to strike

(Continued on Page Three)

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# DEAR MR. EDITOR

## Bill 80, the C.C.F., and the Province of Quebec

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE rather less than generous references to the tenth birthday of the C.C.F. have prompted me to take exception to one or two of the statements in your article of August 1.

The C.C.F. did not vote against Bill 80 because of political manoeuvring inspired by Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Lewis in order to attract the support of Quebec isolationists. Although the C.C.F. and a bloc from Quebec both went into the same lobby against the Bill they did so from very different reasons. The C.C.F. believed Bill 80 to be an amorphous compromise depriving Parliament of its responsibility in a most crucial problem. Its true nature was revealed by speeches in its support which ranged all the way from saying it should be supported because conscription for overseas service was an immediate necessity to saying that it should be supported because conscription for overseas was not necessary and the bill would enable the issue to be shelved indefinitely. What the C.C.F. have consistently urged is a unified plan for the use of Canadian manpower and resources to the best possible effect having regard to the competing and urgent demands for farm labor and war industry as well as for military service.

To acquiesce in the Government's half-hearted compromise seemed to the C.C.F. to be an abdication of the responsibility of Parliament and an abandonment by them of their consistent advocacy of an effective over-all plan which they believe to be absolutely essential to a maximum contribution by Canada to victory.

The stand of the C.C.F. on Bill 80 was unanimously approved by the Ontario Provincial Council, who certainly were not interested in attracting isolationist support in Quebec, and by a representative national convention with delegates from all over Canada.

Again you suggest that the C.C.F. is exploiting a latent dislike for England. Nothing would be more remote from the true picture. C.C.F. speakers have constantly reiterated their admiration for the achievements and spirit of the people of Britain and stated that Britain and the other British Dominions have advanced much further towards the necessary planning for war and towards social democracy than Canada has and have urged Canada to catch up. The closest and most friendly relations are maintained by the C.C.F. with its counterparts throughout the Commonwealth, the Labor parties of Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain. The chief speaker at the recent national convention was a distinguished representative of the British Labor party. The mainstays of the C.C.F. have been Old Country men who got their political education in the British Labor party and trade union movement.

Anything less than the most effective possible support of Great Britain and the other United Nations would be vigorously repudiated by the C.C.F., although the C.C.F. are not blind to the evil aspects of imperialism which the people of Britain have themselves most emphatically condemned.

And, lastly, your suggestion that the C.C.F. will not even *want* to remove injustice and inhumanity from Canada when they achieve power is surely based upon general cynicism and not upon observation of the C.C.F. at work. No one who attended the recent national convention could doubt that the delegates were inspired by a determination to remove injustice and inhumanity, a determination which would survive even the temptations of office, however sceptical some might be as to their power to achieve all their objectives.

Toronto, Ont.

F. A. BREWIN.

## Must Mete Out Justice to Germany

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR readers owe a debt of gratitude to Henry Peterson for the enlightened articles which have been appearing in your paper. The article "Total Punishment for Totalitarian Crime" is of special value.

There is real danger that wealthy and influential elements in the United States and Britain, which are friendly to Germany and will be backed by the sloppy sentimentalists of both countries, will again spare no effort to prevent justice being meted out to Germany after this war as they did after the last. The survivors of this war have a sacred duty to perform towards future generations. That duty is to prevent Germany repeating her crimes against humanity. That can only be accomplished, as Mr. Peterson says, by total punishment of a kind understood by the German people.

The Germans on their record of the centuries, and on their own more recent boastings, are a brutal and half-civilized race, and must be made to suffer in full measure for the terrible cruelties inflicted on their victims. We must see to it that the crime of another war of German aggression cannot be laid on this generation as it has been laid heavily on the generation of 1918. *Weakness* was the cause of our crime then. Let *strength*, understood and respected by the Germans, be our salvation in the hour of victory in this present war. The weakness displayed in the settlement of the last war is being paid for by millions of lives and untold suffering today.

Vernon, B.C. G. ALERS HANKEY.

### About a Beard

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE article "The English Brains Trust for Germany" (August 1) Mr. Everett Lawson writes of a Ger-

man paper which recently printed a cartoon of Lindley Fraser. "It did not bear the slightest resemblance to him." Mr. Lawson then describes a session of the Brains Trust, and says of Fraser: "Even to follow the emphasis of his small black beard was stimulating." Now, I do not know whether Fraser has a beard at present; people change their habits. But this I do know: if he ever grew a beard it would not be black. Besides, I saw a picture of him in the English press a month or so ago; he had no beard then. Mr. Lawson also speaks of "thirty-seven-year-old Lindley Fraser". Fraser was not far off thirty-seven when I first met him; and that was over ten years ago.

Toronto, Ont.

J. ANDERS.

### That Fishing Boat

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM surprised that the Government has not already thrown you in jail as a Communist. And this for the simple reason that I have never seen a more terrible indictment of the economic system under which we are struggling than your editorial on page three of your July 25 issue entitled "Socialists and Losses".

No periodical in Canada has shown that it is more wide awake to the sheer terror that faces us Canadians and our Allies than has SATURDAY NIGHT. No one has shown a clearer conception of the military problems involved in the war.

However, I venture to say that nothing that you have ever published has ever contributed to the emancipation of the common man from his own stupidity one fraction of the contribution contained in this article.

The tanks from Berlin are chunking over the mangled bodies of our gallant Russian allies. The glorious Greeks are in bondage. The land of

liberty, fraternity and equality is in chains. The incredible Poles are being exterminated. The race that gave us Abraham, Jeremiah, Moses and Jesus is being disemboweled with a dull knife. The people of England are weary from the labor of burying their loved ones. The rapists of Japan have closed over the bodies of millions who relied on us for their defence. The torpedoes are blasting and drowning thousands of our gallant seamen. The tentacles of the Axis war machine creep closer to the cribs of our children.

And we foolish mortals tolerate, nay, have created for ourselves, a system under which it is possible to say, "I have had a very good season so far, an excellent season. If I take the boat out again I run a certain risk of losing it, and if I make any more money the Government will take whatever I earn, and I have decided that the wisest course is to lay the boat up and go down to the prairies and make a visit to some friends."

For those who would like some light on the fundamental problems involved I recommend the chapter on the Beginnings of Christianity in H. G. Wells' "Outline of History".

Ottawa, Ont. GEORGE M. BLEAKNEY.

Mr. Bleakney is confusing the issue. We were not defending or attacking the system; we were defending the conduct of the fishing-boat owner in the system which is at present in operation in Canada. Under that system, if the country needs more fish, and we are ready to assume that it does, it obtains them by paying somebody the cost of getting them, including something to cover the risk of loss of capital. There are other systems. It would be possible to get more fish by compelling fishermen to go after them, or by persuading them that it is their duty to go after them. The government has arranged things so that the payment method will not work on this particular fisherman, by taking away all his profits (after the point to which he has already worked) and not even leaving him enough to cover his risk. But it has not adopted either of the other systems. It is not enough to say that he must know that the fish are needed, and should therefore feel a moral duty; he also knows that there are other fishing boats which could go after them and make a profit which would not all be taken away by taxes; for nobody has established that there is a need for all the fish that all the fishing boats on the West Coast could catch working every day of the season.—Ed.

## SATURDAY NIGHT

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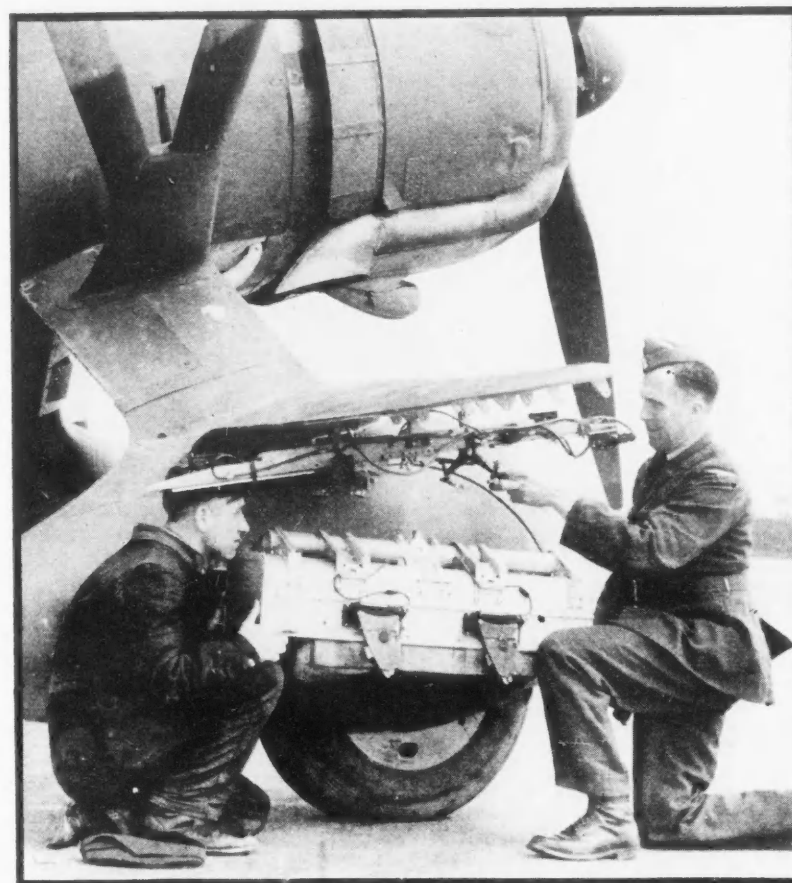
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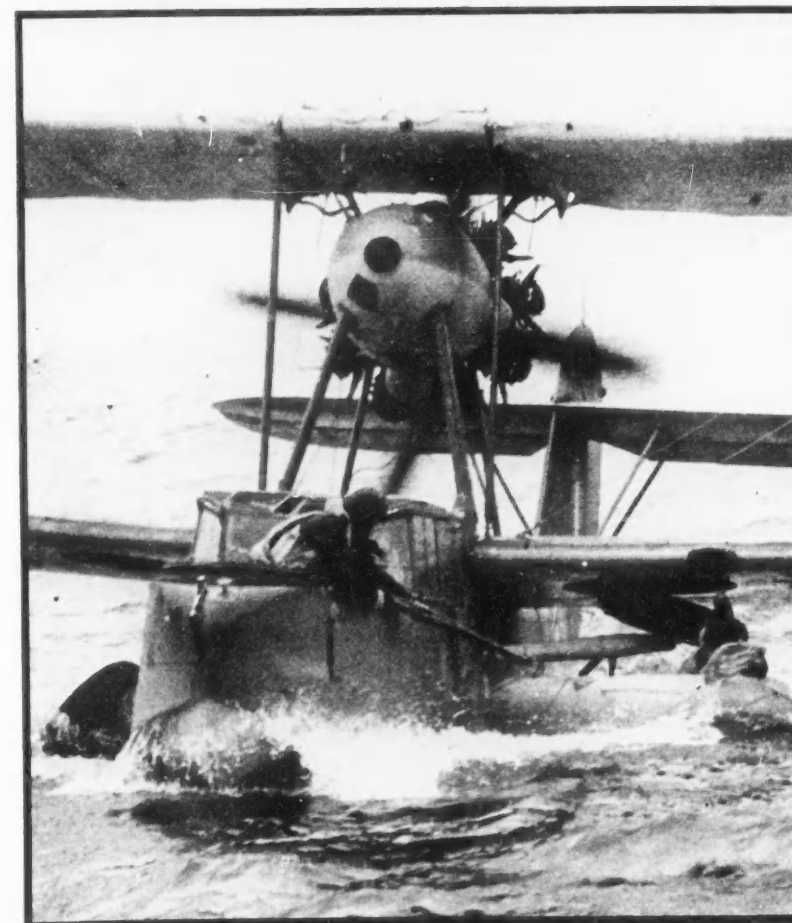
Vol. 57, No. 49 Whole No. 2579



An important branch of the RAF are "flying lifeboats" which combine search aircraft with rescue seacraft. When a survivor is sighted a collapsible rubber dinghy is dropped. The plane then alights on the sea and completes the rescue. The survivor has merely to touch a valve to inflate the dinghy. Above: dinghy is packed in crate . . .



. . . and is attached to plane to be released by pilot when sighting survivor. Below: rescue plane taxis alongside, takes man to safety.





# THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

together with them against Russia, their "ally" grabbed instead for the rich southern territories which she had long coveted. Today, with the Reichswehr smashing through the Caucasian defences towards the western gates of India, there are strong indications that the Japanese think it time to fall on the weakened Russians. And if the two predatory powers could decide to strike together against India as they failed to do this spring, what chance would there be of them agreeing on a commander-in-chief?

Viewed in this perspective the argument presently going on as to who will command the Anglo-American invasion of Europe does not seem too serious, though it must shortly be resolved. Had a British general established a name for himself as a leader of mechanized war there could be little argument, at least concerning any operations this year, which would be paid for largely in British blood. By next year the Americans might be solidly established as the senior partner, and have a similarly indisputable claim. But neither have

## ON LEAVE

**M**ORE tender than a violin's clear note  
Are all the sweet perfections which this day

Has given me. When you are far away  
I shall remember how your sun-bronze throat  
Was warm beneath my mouth; how your old coat

Had levelled dune-swept grasses where we lay;  
The wind poured in, and joyously the bay  
Enclosed the lilting loveliness we wrote.

Soon, soon a sun descendant will erase  
All beauty, and abysmal seas divide,  
Imprisoning with ruthless bars of space  
Whose cruelty our laughter can not hide.  
And through the years, the memory of this place

Will be my crucifixion and my pride.

CLARA BERNHARDT.

they any general with extensive experience in large-scale mechanized fighting.

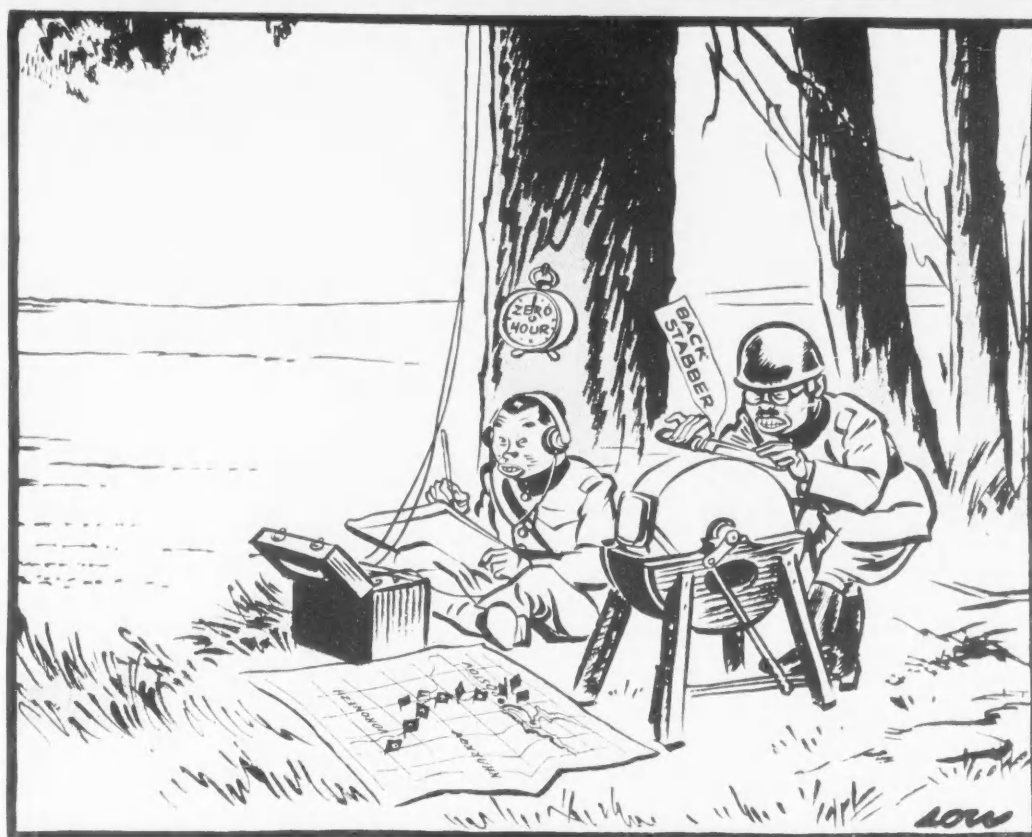
In the circumstances, it is much more than pleasant speculation that our own General McNaughton may receive the command. He has an outstanding reputation as an artilleryman, and possesses the scientific and engineering background almost necessary to the leader of a modern army. From the beginning of the war he has worked unceasingly to improve our weapons and to build his Canadian Corps, soon to be a Canadian Army of two corps, into the most heavily-armed, highly-trained striking force on our side.

Aide from these solid military qualifications which inspire confidence in all those coming in contact with the man—including, it is said, President Roosevelt—his choice would involve any psychological difficulties which British officers and men might experience serving under an American commander, or American forces under a British commander. In fact one might almost say that if a McNaughton didn't exist for this post we should have to create one!

## C.C.F. and Quebec

**W**E ARE glad to publish elsewhere in this issue a letter from Mr. F. A. Brewin on the position of the C.C.F. on the conscription question. And we are glad also to admit that we were doubtless in a cynical mood when we suggested that by the time the C.C.F. attained to power it would not even want to remove injustice and inhumanity from Canada as promised in its famous original manifesto. It is dangerously easy to be cynical about the motives of politicians and political parties. We believe that we have detected traces of cynicism even in the C.C.F. about the motives of other parties, but it compensates for that by being very idealistic about itself. We are in the unhappy position of belonging to no party, and are sometimes tempted to be cynical about all of them.

Motives are difficult things to assess, as there is never any official statement of them. Mr. Brewin assures us that there is no desire to "attract the support of Quebec isolationists" behind the attitude of the C.C.F. on Bill 80,



ON THE SIBERIAN FRONT

and advances as proof the fact that that attitude was unanimously approved by the Ontario Provincial Council of the party. The proof seems to us inadequate; we have known Ontario provincial party organizations to approve policies adopted by their national equivalents which had every appearance of being designed to appeal to the Quebec French-speaking voter, and we can see very good reason why they should on occasion do so.

The C.C.F. members of the House of Commons voted against the authorization of conscription for overseas service on the ground, quite clearly stated in the House by Mr. Coldwell, that the country has no right to conscript men for military service "until we have the total mobilization of all our resources." What the party means by the total mobilization of all our resources is stated elsewhere in the same speech; it is "the conscription of industry and wealth on the same terms, on the same basis, and at the same time as it was proposed to conscript manpower for any of our war purposes." In other words the C.C.F. makes its consent to overseas conscription conditional on the adoption of a radically new economic policy for Canada of which there is not the slightest evidence that the Canadian people approves, and which the Canadian people certainly does not understand. How you can conscript money, or factories, or machinery, or land, or raw materials "on the same terms, on the same basis, and at the same time" as you conscript men of a certain military age and a certain physical standard neither we nor any other Canadian except Mr. Coldwell can have the slightest idea; for Mr. Coldwell has never explained it; but he and his party make it a condition precedent to their consent to conscription of men. Their argument, of course, denies even to Great Britain all right to conscript its men. It denies to Canada all right to conscript its men for local defence just as much as for overseas service, and logically the C.C.F. should have called for the abandonment of the three-months training system, or, if compulsory training is not impermissible, at least for the release of the trainees from any form of actual military duty.

The dissident French-speaking Liberals of the House of Commons voted against the authorization of conscription for overseas service on the ground, equally clearly stated by their spokesmen, that the province of Quebec voted against such conscription in the plebiscite, that the province of Quebec had been promised no overseas conscription by both old parties in the last election, and that the province of Quebec, though a minority in the Dominion, has a right to impose its will on the entire country in a matter which it has chosen to regard as one of "life and death" for the French-Canadian element of the population.

The two positions are fundamentally identical. They amount to a denial of the right of the nation to pass a law which many (probably a majority) believe to be already necessary for the national safety, and which almost everybody must believe may become necessary for the national safety at some future date, because of the special and peculiar objections of an admitted minority. The C.C.F. objection

is conditional; the party will consent to overseas conscription if wealth is socialized. The Quebec objection is unconditional; the Quebec objectors will never consent to overseas conscription; the world all around them may go up in flames, but they will man no pumps to extinguish the fire until the flames are licking at Canada's shores and Canada's land boundaries, because they are afraid that if they extinguish it anywhere else they may find that they have saved something that "belongs" to Great Britain. But the difference is negligible. The C.C.F. knows that wealth will not be socialized by the present Parliament, that it has no mandate to socialize it, and that the Canadian people has given no evidence of wanting it socialized. The Quebec dissidents do not want overseas conscription, and vote against it. The C.C.F. pretends to want overseas conscription, and also votes against it. That is all.

Mr. Brewin's effort to represent the C.C.F. attitude as due to the deficiencies of the Government's overseas conscription policy is thoroughly disingenuous. The only "responsibility" of which Bill 80 could possibly be said to deprive Parliament would be that of voting, not merely that the Government should have power to put conscription into effect, but that conscription should go into effect directly by a mandatory statute. If the C.C.F. had actually desired Parliament to exercise that responsibility, it would have moved an amendment proposing overseas conscription without any further Government action. Not only did it do nothing of the kind, but if anybody else had moved such an amendment it would have been compelled by its whole course of argument to oppose it. It would have voted against any such proposal on precisely the same ground as it voted against Bill 80, namely that "until we have that total mobilization of all our resources we have no right to take the lives of our young men alone."

## "After the War"

**D**ISCUSSION of the problems of the economic and social structure to be aimed at "after the war" is becoming so voluminous and engrossing that we have decided to open a regular department for that purpose. For several issues that department will be occupied by a series of articles by Mr. S. Eckler, a consulting actuary who has been extensively occupied in recent years in the investigation of the welfare projects of various Canadian governments. Mr. Eckler is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and of the American Institute of Actuaries, and a member of the firm of S. H. Pipe and Co., Toronto. His first article appears on page 12.

Mr. Eckler will deal with the various enactments, in force or projected, which together will constitute the Social Security program of Canada's present legislators for the postwar period. His articles will be followed by others dealing with the various aspects of the efforts of the state, and of different states in association with one-another, to establish the Four Freedoms to which the United Nations stand committed.

# THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

**T**HE rumor is denied that Hon. Mr. Crerar has invited the Editor of the Montreal Gazette to write his biography for the new edition of *Who's Who*.

The Mayor of Hull, P.Q. complains that corn-cobs were thrown at him. If they were full ones of Golden Bantam, hot and steaming, buttered and salted, complaint would be ridiculous.

Contrast. The Fiction of yesterday: "Eleanor awoke and dressed leisurely." The Fiction of today: "Eleanor awoke, and leisurely pulled on her peach-blow panties."

## SAVING BY EXAMPLE

Let's save and salvage all we can. Let's not waste anything.  
Let's keep all scraps of rubber, rags and paper, even string,  
And vagrant bits of metal, also fats and glass and tin,  
But mostly let us save all *talk* which causes strife or sin.

Rest of the poem saved.

NICK.

Two popular song-writers, a lyricist and a composer, recently sent a death-note to Louis B. Mayer of Hollywood, demanding \$250,000. Music that gentler on the spirit lies than tired eyelids upon tired eyes evidently was an inadequate satisfaction for gentlemen of pep and go.

An American soldier in London celebrated the Fourth of July by diving off London Bridge and swimming ashore. Cooling his patriotic spirit!

"We set out from the start," said Irving Berlin about his show "This is the Army", "to do something big, which is always a risk." Verily! Attention, Mr. Hitler!

## EARLY SHOW

Althaea said with cunning art  
"We'll get up early and depart  
For Mrs. Miniver's.

A quarter is the charge till noon  
Because but few are there that soon,  
So everyone avers."

We went, with dull and sleepy eyes,  
And there, to her supreme surprise  
A queue extended far.  
Four deep it ran, a block or more,  
And 'round the corner fifty-score  
Swept in from every car.

"Oh well, there may be milder shows  
That open early. Some one goes.  
Take me another place."  
But oh, the program! Posters tell  
Of gangsters, murders, and all hell  
A-bustin' in your face.

She balked, and said in weary-wise,  
"Let's have a soda to disguise  
This most unhappy shock!"  
We tried one place the drink to get.  
By gosh, it wasn't open yet  
At half-past nine o'clock!

A drug store! Balm will find us there,  
Iced balm, with cream and sweetened air.  
Two glasses we bespoke.  
The serving-maid dispelled the dream  
"We haven't got a smell of cream.  
The 'frigeration's broke."

An Ontario soldier, sweltering in Libya, got a parcel the other day from the folks at home. What was in it? A pair of skates! Comment suppressed!

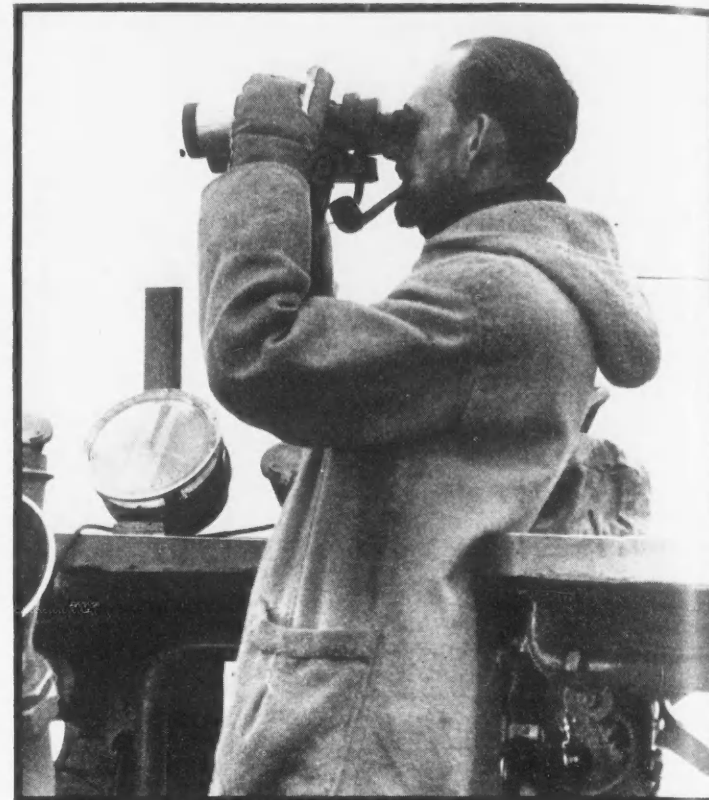
It is said that the polymerization of butadiene speeds up the presence of metallic sodium. Also, Buta N is a copolymer of butadiene and acrylic nitrile. You don't say so!



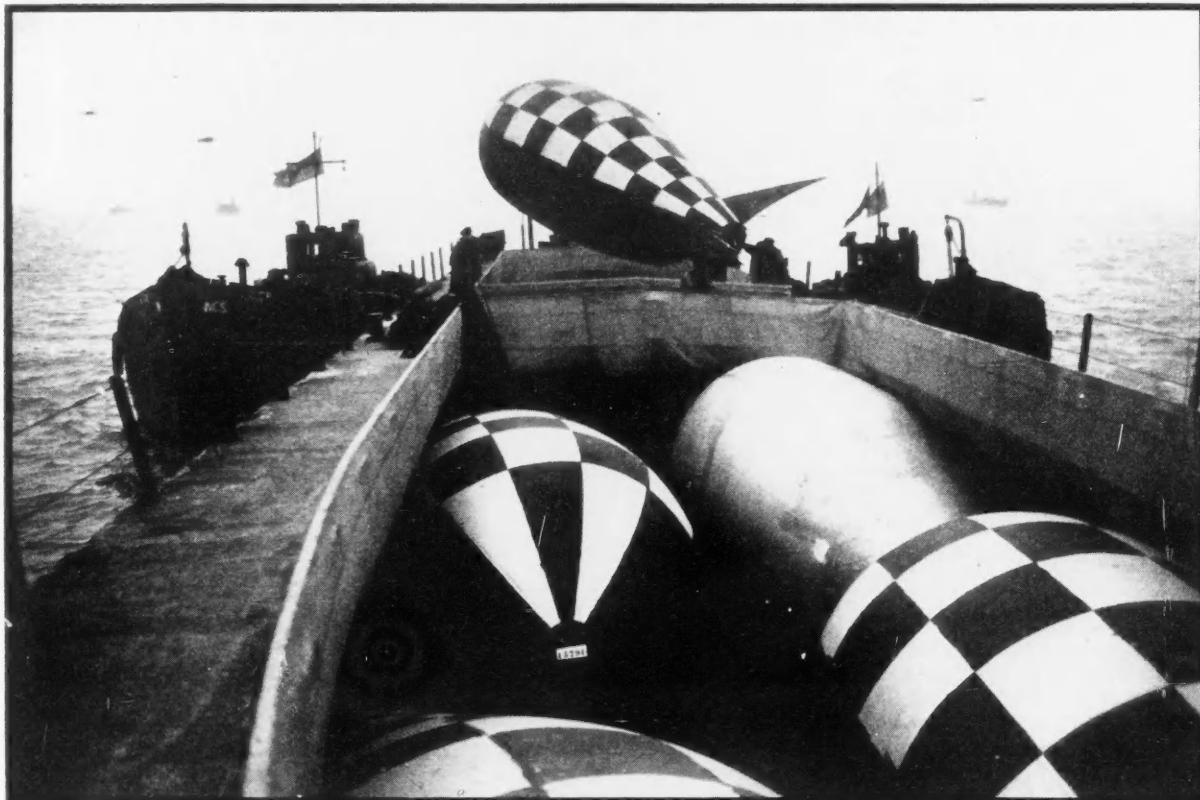
# "Decisive Factor in Ultimate Victory" . . .



Nearing the danger area: a convoy hoists barrage of kite balloons as guard against dive bombers.



The Commodore: safety of the convoy is his responsibility.



Here a kite balloon is transferred from depot barge to naval tender, thence to a ship in convoy.

BY M. R. KIRKLAND

SIX days after Canada declared war on Germany the first convoy left these shores for Great Britain. When the complete story of the Battle of the Atlantic is told, the part played by convoys in carrying more than 42,500,000 tons of vital supplies safely across the Atlantic will be seen as a decisive factor in the ultimate victory. For the Convoy System has licked the U-boat menace and enabled ships manned by the free merchant seamen of the world to sail safely upon the great ocean highways, thereby defeating Nazi plans to cut vital supply lines to Britain.

Routes and plans for convoys are as carefully charted as the moves in a major campaign, for sometimes as many as 100 vessels are included in a convoy escorted by destroyers, corvettes and even battle-ships, if necessary. At the conference which takes place before the sailing date, skippers of many nationalities meet their prospective commodore, learn the speed they will travel, what place each will have in the ship caravan, what to do in emergen-

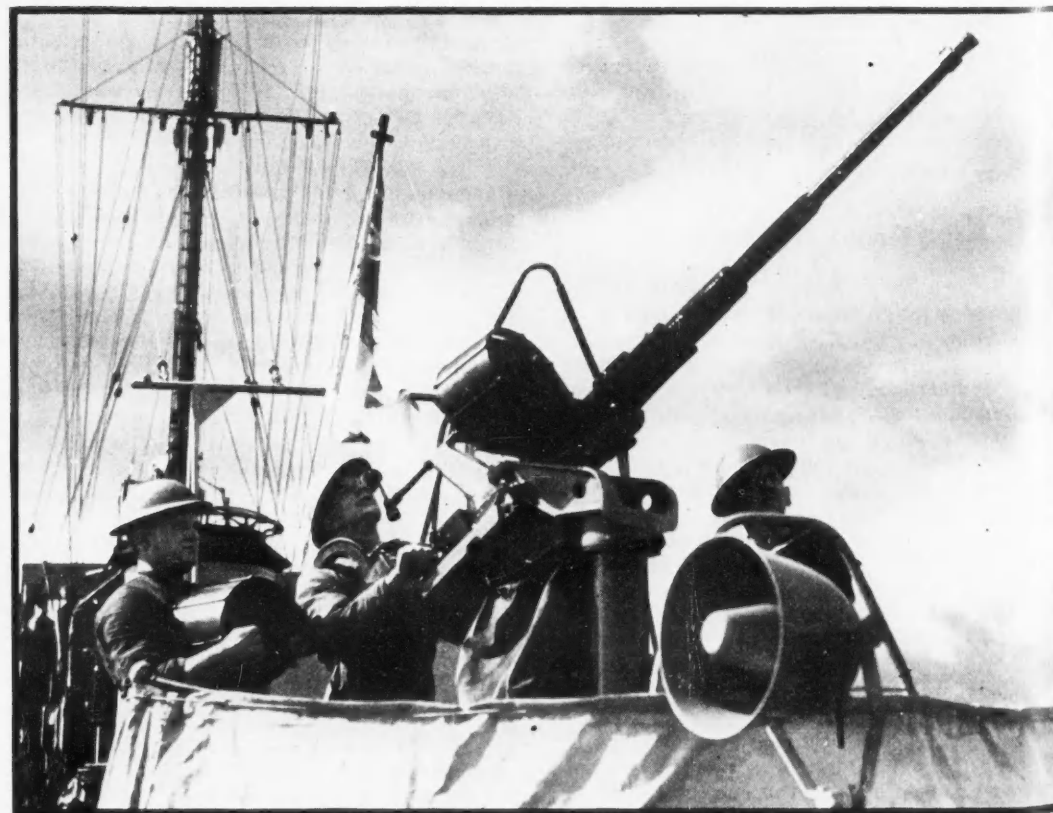
cies, the regulations which enforce strict blackout and wireless silence and, above all, they learn not to fall behind in this hazardous "follow the leader" game, where lives and the safety of their cargoes are the stakes.

Zero hour for convoys is often the early dawn. Earlier yet the destroyers file out from Eastern harbors, while reconnaissance planes fly low overhead, making sure that no U-boat lurks in the vicinity as billions of dollars of war materials stream out to sea. One by one the merchant ships take their places in the convoy line-up, their fires carefully adjusted to give the least-possible smoke. Then the long trans-Atlantic passage begins, with destroyers and corvettes guarding the convoy's flanks, and planes accompanying for many miles.

When the last plane turns back—the convoy is on its own. Responsibility for its course now rests with the commodore, usually a retired admiral, located aboard a centrally placed merchant ship. To him from



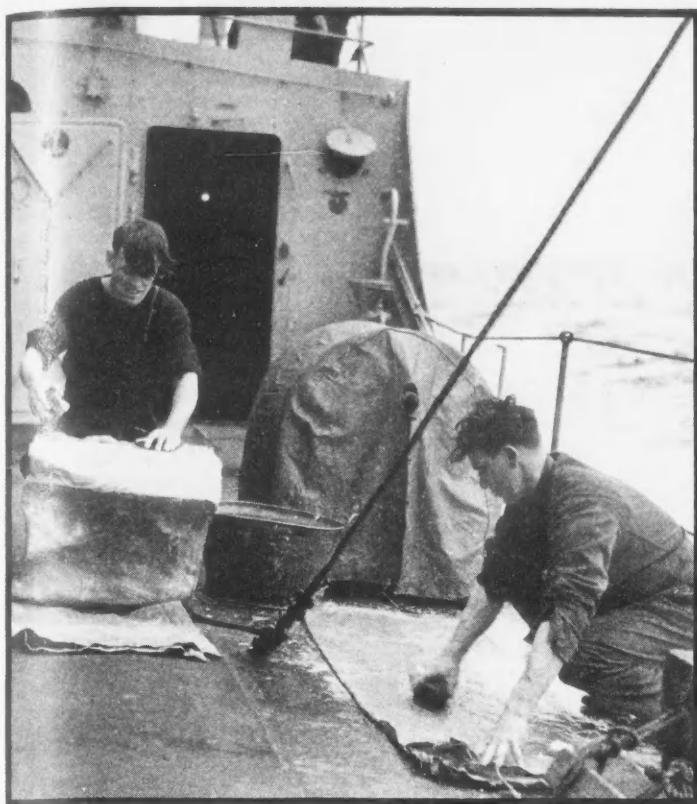
Aboard a Canadian corvette: depth charges are made ready for lurking submarines . . .



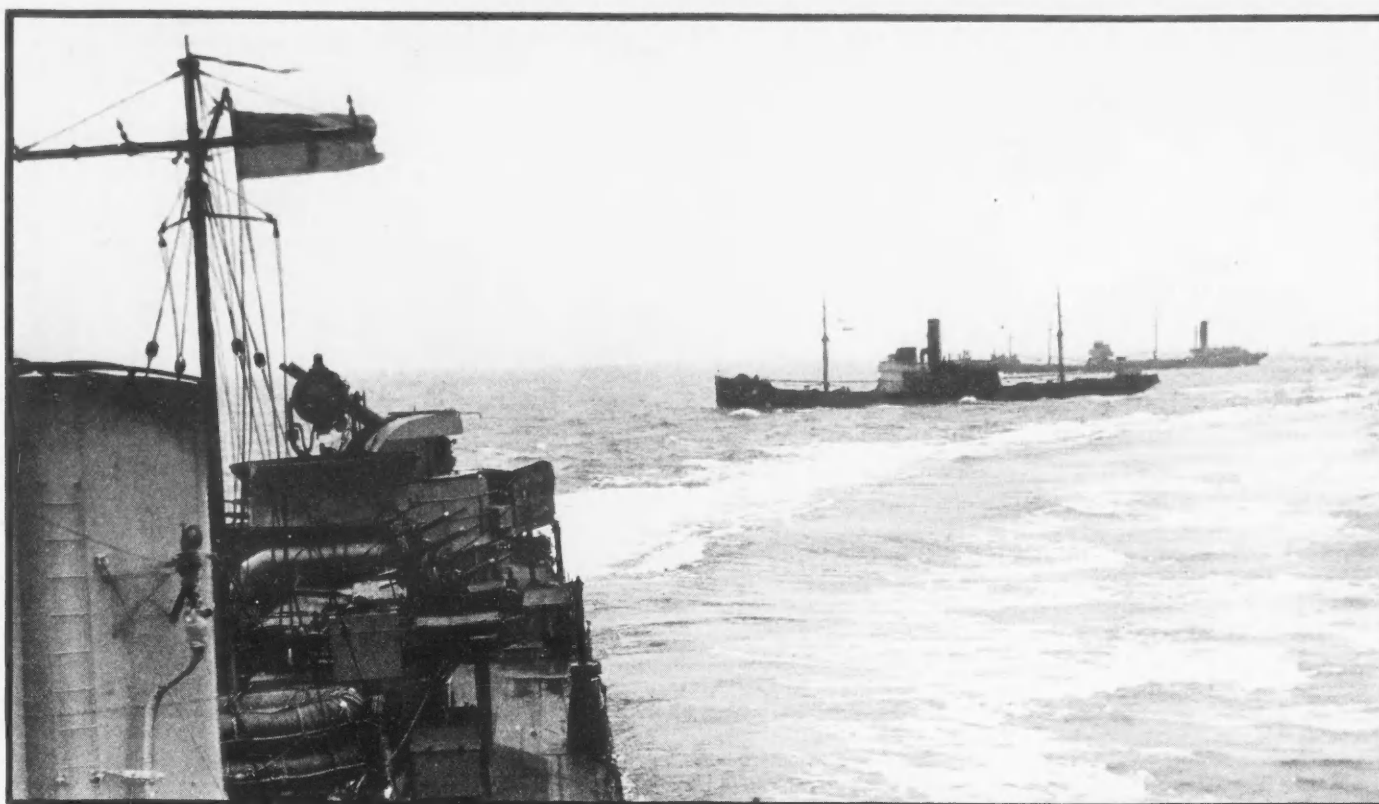
. . . while the crew of an Oerlikon anti-aircraft gun searches the sky for hostile planes.



# ... Convoy System Is Life-Line to Britain



Between watches: seamen take a spell with soap and brush.



"Like a hen marshalling its chicks", this destroyer circles the convoy, keeping stragglers in line.

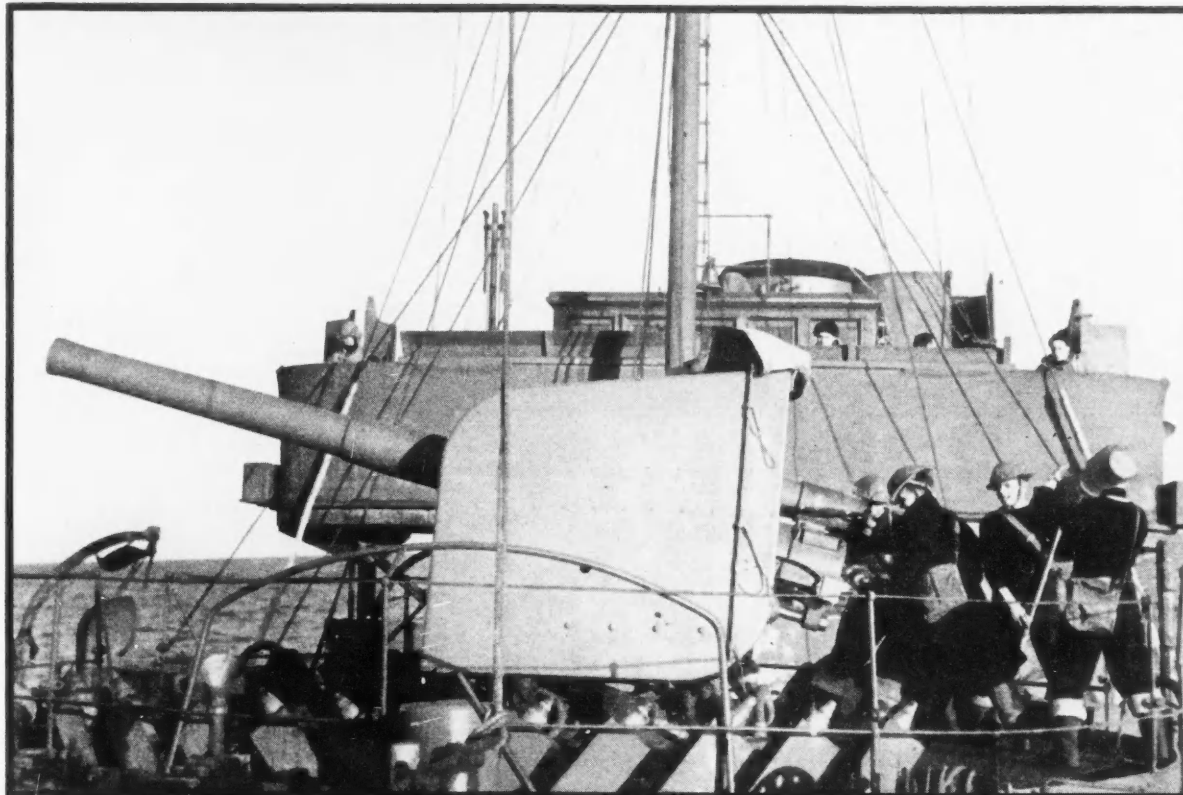
watchful destroyers and corvettes go reports of suspected U-boat dispositions—and his is the authority to give the orders which sends the convoy twisting, turning and zig-zagging to avoid torpedoes.

Watch at sea on the corvettes and destroyers is a gruelling, nerve-testing grind. Constant movement on the flanks of the convoy, and the danger of collision in mist and fog makes "station keeping" a job calling for sharpest vigilance, in which precision instruments play an important part. Below decks, listening devices can detect not only the sound of a sub's main motors but even the use of auxiliary machinery. Depth charges stand ready on ever-wet corvette decks—the more than 50 Canadian corvettes on convoy duty have accounted for many a Focke-Wulf!

Escorting vessels are much like hens marshalling their chicks—keeping stragglers always in line. As night approaches, destroyer gun turrets are manned for immediate action—for darkness brings the lurking U-boat. Only faint lights at the rear of each vessel point the way to the next astern. They may show as a mere pinpoint but serve to indi-

cate the relative position of the ships. . . . At dawn, sea and sky are searched for hostile craft. If a submarine is detected, depth charges are dropped immediately—or a "tin fish" speeds to its target from a destroyer's torpedo tube.

The trip across is counted in days, not miles; for convoys can travel only at the speed of the slowest ship and at times average only eight or nine miles an hour. Then as the convoy approaches British water, great Sunderland four-engine flying boats appear—a welcome sight to sea-weary sailors. As each meets the convoy it flashes a recognition signal to ships below and proceeds to escort them in through the submarine zone—its gunners keeping close watch for the approach of long-range enemy bombers. Ships of the convoys now hoist their barrage balloons as protection from dive bombing attack. British fighter planes weave smoke patterns in the sky as they twist in and out to intercept enemy dive bombers manoeuvring for position to attack the convoy. Should one break through, it would be met by shattering fire from the naval AA machine guns in escorting destroyers.



On board a "DEMS" (defensively equipped merchant ship), action stations are manned on a 4-inch gun.



Here, pom-pom guns aboard a destroyer are trained under the direction of an RAF gunner.



Busy polishing his gun, this smiling seaman is typical of the men who guard the convoys.



# Woman Who Fought the Germans in Two Wars



Radioed from the Russian front, this striking photo shows Soviet tanks being launched into attack along a sunken road in the Kharkov region. Early this week the Germans, according to their own account, had gained the Caucasus foothills and captured the Maikop oil center. Both claims were promptly denied by the Russians who asserted that "fighting was proceeding" in that area. Below: artillerymen of the Red Army pulling a gun from a camouflaged position in order to open point-blank fire.



Meanwhile on the propaganda front the Russians were not overlooking any opportunity by which Nazi strength might be weakened. Their Air Force prepared "leaflet raids", as above, and broadcast invitations to war-weary Germans to desert to Soviet forces. Despite the current Nazi successes, it was reported, such raids continued to bear fruit. Below: Russian cavalry patrol on the lookout for German army deserters.



THE people of Occupied France are still undaunted—even with the tragic contrast between their own living conditions and those of the German officers always before them... even by the constant anxiety because no one knows from day to day on what flimsy pretext he may be put in prison or, once there, whether he will be put to death without trial. Least of all are the people of France discouraged by the bombing raids of the R.A.F. They do not even think of them as attacks upon themselves. Instead they welcome the raids as important steps on the road to freedom.

One day only a few months ago when I was in Lorient I met an old lady who looked tired and ill. I discovered that she had not slept for nine consecutive nights because of the British air raids. Yet she made no complaint and she told me very proudly that she had lost two sons in the 1914 war, that her little grandson had been killed in this one and that her two remaining sons were prisoners-of-war in Germany.

That old lady did not seem to have very much to live for except the hope of seeing her two boys at the end of the war but she said, "I'm not complaining about the raids. They are only a part of the war against the Germans. I am ready to give my two last sons if need be for the sake of freedom."

## Faith in Victory

You will know how much the people of Occupied France have put their faith in the British and Free French Forces when I tell you that there is not a French peasant in all Occupied France who would not hide an escaped British prisoner even though there were Germans actually billeted in the house.

Many of them did, in those first few months immediately after the Fall of France when British and French prisoners-of-war were still imprisoned in France before being moved to Germany. At that time the penalty for hiding a British prisoner was death—death not only for the man himself but for his wife and children as well.

I know that this is true because I have been in France from the outbreak of war until a few months ago. I have been in the front line in this war just as I was in the last one.

In 1914 I was staying with friends in Germany. When war broke out they offered to send me home via America but I wanted to get to France more quickly than that so I refused and they got me a German passport with which I travelled through Switzerland into France.

I reached Paris just before the Battle of the Marne and joined the Red Cross as a nurse. I was working in a field hospital near the front when a young liaison officer was brought in seriously wounded. He had some important documents which had to be passed across the border and, when I saw how badly wounded he was, I volunteered to go.

At first he refused but later, since there was no one else available, he agreed to let me go and I was very happy. That was when I first learned to crawl through barbed wire dressed as a peasant woman.

## A Sentimental People

I successfully crossed into Germany twenty-three times until one day I was unlucky and came across a sentry. But he did not take me to headquarters because I told him I was going to see my fiancé on the other side of the border and he believed me! Later I was arrested again and the same story worked (they are a sentimental people, the Germans!) but that time the sentry warned me that if I did it again I would be arrested for good.

Then one day with the help of a young peasant girl of seventeen I was assisting eleven men to cross the border when I saw a German sentry waiting for us. I had to make up my mind very quickly what to do. I gave the documents to my companion and told her to wait until I had been arrested and then make her escape. I walked towards the sentry, deliber-

BY YVONNE ROBERTS  
Reported by Alison Barnes

ately made a little noise and was promptly arrested and taken to headquarters.

The questioning lasted for seventeen hours—by far my worst memory because, when you have to stand at attention facing the officers who are coming in and out all the time with no respite for seventeen hours, you very soon cease to see and almost to think at all.

In spite of the complete absence of proof, I was condemned to death and it was only due to the intervention of the late King of Spain that I was

**The interviewee whose experiences are recorded in this article is a Frenchwoman who arrived recently in London, England, after serving in the front line against the Germans in two wars. French people in London and in France call her "the new Nurse Cavell". Her husband is an Englishman.**

**The interviewer is a young English journalist, with Canadian connections, who has several times previously contributed to "Saturday Night".**

reprieved less than two hours before the time appointed for my execution. After that I was sent to Holland and from there I returned to France and volunteered again.

At the beginning of this war, being a trained nurse, I was put in charge of hospital trains at Strasbourg until the Red Cross found out that I was officially too old for the front line and recalled me. But I still felt quite capable of hard work so I joined up as an ambulance driver and made innumerable journeys to the North of France, evacuating the wounded from Dunkirk, getting caught in the bombing of Amiens and helping the refugees of the North to reach safety, until little Paris too had to be evacuated.

I was made responsible for the evacuation of a crèche of 157 babies, the eldest of which was eleven months old. That week I travelled three times from Paris to Bordeaux and had to avoid the main roads which were crowded with refugees.

I believe I was the first person to reach Vendôme after the bombardment. It was tragic to find the lovely little town in that pleasant countryside so terribly damaged, with every road blocked by all kinds of debris. I had to stop in the market place which was crowded with dead and wounded. The wounded thought I had been sent to help them. I could not tell them that I was only passing through the town so I dressed as many of their wounds as I could, separated the dead from the living and told the injured that help was coming—though of course I did not really know anything official.

From Vendôme I drove on to Chateaudun which will always remain in my mind a town of nightmare. When I arrived quite alone, it was completely deserted. Some distance away the airfield was still burning and the old walls of the town were smouldering but there was not a soul to be seen anywhere and I lost my way.

Eventually I found my way out and reached Fontainebleau where I was to pick up the last of the children. I got there during the bombardment in the middle of the night and I couldn't make myself heard in the din.

I knew the Germans were quite near because I had seen some of their motor-cyclists, so I went in to Fontainebleau Forest to hide and tried for the first time in eight days to sleep, with my head resting on the steering wheel. I had only been asleep a few minutes when a terrific noise woke me.

A German motorized section was passing by. They had posted a sentry at the cross-roads to show them the way but I managed to pick up my children and passed in front of the German soldier who did not try to

stop me when I told him in German what I was doing.

As I drove south again I found the civilian population were completely lost and puzzled, frightened by the Germans and the Fifth Column. Many times I saw them methodically bombed and machine-gunned by Italian planes. I shall never forget the deliberate cruelty of the Italians. Regularly every quarter of an hour Italian planes dived, machine-gunned the refugees, then soared up into the sky again and dropped their bombs. The roads were littered with burnt-out cars and the bodies of dead civilians.

But I eventually got the children to safety and then went back to do what I could for the wounded.

It was near Etampes that I came upon two badly wounded officers and the wreckage of what had once been a small car. The bombardment was still going on and I was just getting the officers into my lorry when a soldier who was with them said, "You ought to put on your tin hat."

He had hardly finished speaking when I felt a sudden shock and everything began to spin around me. The giddiness went off quite quickly and I managed to lift the wounded officers into the lorry. I was driving towards Orleans in the hope of finding a doctor when I felt something damp and warm on my face. I had no mirror but very soon the whole of my uniform was covered in blood and I realized, though I had no particular pain, that I must have been wounded somewhere on the face.

I managed to drive into Orleans and I had almost forgotten about the wound when a priest whom I had asked to try and find a doctor for my two patients said suddenly, "You have been wounded yourself. You look terrible." By that time I could no longer see out of my right eye and one side of my face was swollen. Both my eyes were full of blood.

## Arrested by Germans

I went to Orléans, Blois and two other towns looking for a doctor. It was ten hours before I found one and the first thing he said was that I would have to stay in hospital. I refused and he put nine stitches and a dressing on my face. I could still see out of the left eye so I went on driving. When the stitches had to come out some days later there wasn't a doctor about and I had to do it myself.

After that I returned to Bordeaux and was given the job of taking food supplies to the crèche I had evacuated. Once I was arrested by the Germans who demanded the food in my lorry. I wouldn't let them have it and I spent three days and three nights in the lorry before they realized that I was not going to give way. They let me go on my way with the food and took all the money I had (5,000 francs) instead.

My next job was helping the refugees to get back to their homes and later taking parcels and letters to the prisoners-of-war in France before they were moved to Germany. The Germans were amazed to see women handling five-ton lorries by themselves. Most of us were arrested at one time or another because we could not resist the temptation to help the prisoners by smuggling their letters. The penalty if you were caught was ten days' imprisonment for each letter.

At that time quite a number of British and French soldiers escaped from Occupied and Unoccupied France.

Finally, when there was nothing left for me to do, I started to make preparations for my own departure. That was fairly easy because I am British by marriage and have a British passport.

What am I going to do now? For the time being I am helping the Volontaires Françaises, the Free French equivalent of the A.T.S. in London. We are training these girls many of whom have had amazing adventures getting alone out of Occupied France, so that they will be ready for any emergency. It is, I think, a help for them to have someone here who has really been in the war already.



# Camouflage for Industrial Plants in Canada

BY GORDON BEST

CANADA'S war industries may soon become "front-line" objectives for hostile bombers. Industrial plants and factories are today major objectives of air attacks.

Thus it may be timely to consider means for protecting our vital war industries from air raids by hostile bombers. Even "token" raids may do tremendous damage with consequent loss of production.

In the latter part of World War I camouflage was employed primarily to disguise small front-line objects such as snipers, pill boxes, etc.

With the subsequent development of long-range bombers which travel hundreds of miles within enemy territory to attack vital war targets, camouflage for larger and behind-the-scenes objectives has progressed in importance and application accordingly.

Camouflage, or "protective concealment" for industrial plants may be accomplished by (1) reduction of visibility, (2) complete concealment, (3) changing the apparent identity of the object, or (4) the use of dummy or decoy targets.

Visual definition of an object is effected by means of contrast of that object to its surroundings. Contrast may take the form of differences in brightness, shape or color. When designing camouflage it is necessary to keep these contrast factors in mind.

When considering what should be camouflaged, and to what extent, the enemy's viewpoint and likely tactics should be investigated.

## Precision Bombing

It is unlikely that blitzkrieg methods or area bombing would be employed in Canada. Such tactics require large numbers of planes which would have to fly great distances and probably have to be abandoned after their bombs were dropped.

Neither is it likely that dive-bombers would be used as these are usually short-range, light aircraft.

Due to practical considerations the enemy would probably send over level-flight bombers in relatively small quantity and for high-level precision bombing.

The United States Army Engineer Board at Fort Belvoir has a camouflage section which has extensively studied and experimented with various kinds and degrees of camouflage. In discussing the extent to which an industrial installation should be camouflaged they have this to say:

In precision bombing the bombardier must actually sight his objective or a very close reference point directly in the line of flight and track it for an appreciable period. His speed is so great (up to 400 miles per hour) that he will have only 10 to 40 seconds in which to do this unless he makes a return flight. He must sight and bomb his target from an oblique angle of from 15 to 30 degrees from the horizontal.

The bombardier's task is therefore not any easy one, without the added handicap of camouflage—even that which stops short of complete concealment. So that any reduction of visibility of the objective may be regarded as a defence measure.

It might be said that the cost and effort of a total job of concealment of an industrial plant would be justified only when the target is of extreme importance to the war effort.

## Toning Down Process

The extent of the camouflage job should be decided in advance on the basis of the importance and vulnerability of the factory and considering the need, cost and probable success of the installation.

The first step, and in most cases all that would be necessary, is to effect a "toning down" of the buildings and exterior equipment. As "highlights" are the form of visual contrast which can be seen the greatest distances they should be the first to be eliminated.

In Nature we do not find any bright reflecting surfaces with the exception of water and some ice formations. So to eliminate contrast it is

essential to tone down all bright or shiny reflecting surfaces on the plant and its vicinity so these will not reflect sunlight or, at night, flares and act as beacons for hostile bombers. Windows should be treated with a flat brown or olive drab paint on the outside. All metallic brightwork should be similarly treated; also outdoor porcelain enamel fixtures, glass insulators and anything which catches the rays of the sun and gives back a bright reflection. A group of automobile roofs, on a sunny day, can be seen from the air for miles although the actual factory area where they are located might be quite invisible. Parking lots for employees' cars should either be roofed over or covered with netting on which may be located artificial shrubbery, grass, etc.

Strips of colored cloth may also be woven into the net to produce any desired pattern. Unless fireproof or fire retarding paint is used on such material it would be well to treat it with a 10% solution of diabasic ammonium phosphate or sodium borate before painting.

In most cases such toning-down treatment should be sufficient as it will generally blur the target from

**The Trojan Horse and the chameleon had something in common. They were the first exponents of the art of camouflage. There are two fundamental methods of camouflage. The first is to make the object appear to be the same as its surroundings and thus "invisible,"—and the chameleon invented this system. The second is to make the object appear to be something different and preferably innocuous; the Greeks invented this method with their land-going troopship, the Trojan Horse.**

the bombardier's oblique view. If the bomber is travelling at five miles a minute at 20,000 feet, he has to see the target ten miles away, get set at about five miles and release the bombs from three miles. If the camouflaged target can only be recognized or seen clearly from directly above, it is practically impossible to score a direct hit.

For vital industries a more comprehensive camouflage installation might be considered advisable. This would include treatment of the whole plant area to conform with its general surroundings. If the plant is located in open countryside the buildings, roads and other identifications should be colored to conform as nearly as possible with the fields or woodlands surrounding them. All paint should, of course, be flat to eliminate surface reflections.

Leaving out, for the moment, the question of smoke and traffic movement to and from the plant, these are the first measures which should be taken to provide camouflage protection.

The contrast factor of shape is closely related to that of shadows as the shape (third dimensionally) creates the shadows. The shape of industrial plants, controlled by functional design, is at quite a variance with Nature in which we do not find geometric patterns such as rectangular buildings or circular oil storage tanks. Nor do we find angular or curved shadows which these structures cast.

## Confusing Shadows

In order to eliminate or partially conceal these contrasting features we must break up and change the shape of the buildings as seen from the air. This will result in also breaking up the geometric shadows cast by them.

To accomplish this, projecting slabs of fibreboard may be installed around the edges of the roofs of the buildings. These should be designed so that the edges will be jagged to

produce uneven and confusing shadows. The peaks and indentations forming the jagged edges should be of sufficient size, in relation to the building on which the superstructure is mounted, to produce relatively large variations in the shape of the shadows. If these variations are only a few feet the whole shadow outline will tend to merge when seen from a high altitude and appear to follow the contour of the building.

On the roofs and on these fibreboard superstructures there will be placed rubble, shrubs, weeds, grass or whatever comprises the surrounding landscape. Shrubs, weeds and grass may be real or artificial. The essential thing is to make the plant area recede into its surroundings by eliminating visual contrasts.

Smoke and flames emanating from chimneys of factories are two beacons which are visible for many miles—smoke in the daytime and flames at night.

Elimination of flames is simpler than concealing smoke. To prevent bombers flying in the vicinity from seeing the flames a cap or canopy can be installed on the top of the chimney. If the resulting loss in draw is found to be serious it can be compensated for by using a forced draft system.

There are two measures which may be taken to prevent smoke from giving away the location of a plant. The first is to conduct the smoke horizontally, under forced draft, from the furnaces to several points remote from the plant and release it through dummy chimneys. These may be built into small dummy buildings made to represent dwellings or small factories not worth bombing. The second measure is to completely eliminate the smoke by forcing it through a filter.

The disclosure of a plant's location by traffic movement to and from it may be more easily controlled. Signals may be installed at some distance from the plant on highways and roads leading to it. Upon a warning of presence of hostile aircraft in the vicinity these signals could be switched on from the factory and approaching traffic diverted. Outgoing traffic could easily be immobilized for the duration of the alert.

The use of dummy buildings and the partial camouflaging of a large plant to break it up into several small components disguised as dwellings or other innocuous structures has the advantage of permitting almost normal activities to proceed on the ground. Also the smoke problem is not so great as it would be distributed around to be emitted from small chimneys in the dummy buildings. These dummies can be changed and re-located from time to time to confuse reports of their purpose acquired by the enemy from fifth columnists and aerial observation. Another advantage in the elimination of high, central smokestacks and substitution of several small ones, is that a high smokestack can be used by low-flying bombers almost as efficiently as a gun-sight for lining up the target. Low chimneys cannot be so employed.

## Dummy Houses

Camouflaging factories located in built-up areas can follow the same general pattern as that for factories in open country. They should be made to fade into the surrounding background. Dummy houses and stores can be built on the roofs and in the yard areas. If the plant is large, dummy streets should be painted on the roofs running between the rows of houses.

When new plants are projected it is advisable to locate them in rural areas, where it is relatively easy to fake innocence, and at some distance from prominent landmarks.

Landmarks are all-important. They are direction signs for hostile aircraft and should be avoided wherever possible.

In built-up areas they comprise such objects as main highways, railways, grain elevators or other large structures, smokestacks, etc. Also rivers, lakes, individual hills, canals, race tracks and power line towers.

It is possible for the enemy

to use such objects as reference points to score direct hits on factories and industrial plants even though they are completely camouflaged. Of course he would have to have prior knowledge of the relation of the landmarks to the target but obtaining such information does not present any great problem.

It is disclosing no military secret to say that there is one large factory in Canada which makes, among other items, a product vital to the war effort. Not only is this product a component of instruments manufactured by this factory but it is supplied to a number of other Canadian plants. The factory referred to is the only one in Canada producing this vitally important material.

Nearby are located, among other excellent landmarks, a racetrack and a huge electric power distributing station. Marching toward and away from this station are rows of power line towers which could be picked up over 100 miles away and followed right in to the station. Such towers, seen from the air, are just as good a guide as a main highway. Better, in most cases, as they generally go overland from point to point without the confusing branch-offs which main highways have. If the part of the country in which that factory and power station are situated is ever elected for attention by enemy bombers it is safe to assume that both will be marked as major targets.

Another important point in the layout of new plants is to provide as much decentralization of various

parts of the plants as possible. Such dispersion in rural areas is inexpensive due to lower cost of land; it makes camouflaging easier and reduces effects of bombings if the installation is discovered and attacked.

Roadways leading to newly located plants will probably be one-way, narrow and winding to give the appearance of a country road. Although they will be concrete they will be colored brown to simulate the ordinary dirt road.

Auxiliary power, water and communication systems will be provided. Fuel storage tanks will either be constructed underground or located at some distance from the plant. Shelters will be furnished capable of housing comfortably the entire personnel of the plant.

Camouflaging a large industrial plant involves many and complex factors. It should not be attempted without the advice of experts in this field. There are many tricks-of-the-trade which these experts can bring to bear on the problem. As an example of one which saves money, material and time, when small buildings of simple design are being imitated these may be merely painted on the roofs of the factory or adjacent grounds and simple walls erected on the sides away from the sun so that natural shadows will be cast.

To ensure co-ordination of defensive measures in any one area, preliminary plans should be submitted to military and civil authorities for review before actual camouflage work is begun.



The pictures here, taken by the Germans after the fall of Sebastopol, lend current emphasis to the warning presented by the writer of the article on this page that "Canada's war industries may soon become front-line objectives for hostile bombers" and give point to suggestions he makes regarding their protection by way of camouflage. Showing what remains of a street and its buildings, the scene above is probably representative of the entire city of Sebastopol today. Below is pictured the ruins of an ammunition dump. When it was impossible for the defenders to hold Sebastopol any longer, they dynamited anything which might have been useful to the Nazis. Sebastopol, which fell early in July, was only evacuated after an heroic eight-month siege. Its defenders then proceeded to carry on wide-flung guerrilla warfare in areas about the city. According to the Russians, capture of the fortress of Sebastopol cost the Germans 150,000 casualties, including 60,000 killed in the last stages of the attack. Russian losses for the same period were given as 11,385 killed, 20,000 wounded and 8,300 missing. "The Germans gained only ruins", the Russians proudly declared.





# Housing Is Science

BY DR. E. G. FALUDI

NO HOUSING expert, no politician, no social worker, no sociologist or economist has ever expressed more effectively what the housing problem means to the average Canadian than these words uttered by the wife of a Canadian war industry worker:

"I have often wished we could build, but by the time the lumber, the carpentering, the paint and everything else got paid for we always knew we could never afford it."

"We poorer people don't have much, but with half a chance we could have our little taste of luxury as well as the rich. I think we should all have a beautiful home before we die. Life to me means a fair-sized family and a home that I can be proud of. I shall never be satisfied without them."

That is the voice of the people speaking, the voice of the people not only in Canada but all over the world. It is this desire for more pleasant and comfortable surroundings, and the belief that they ought to be attainable, that is responsible for most of the social unrest of the present time.

Canada was developed on the theory of home ownership. It was to be the land of what the assessment authorities call the owner-occupier. Deep in the hearts of the original pioneers, and deep in the hearts of later immigrants, was the faith that in this land of wealth and freedom they could build a real home which they could call their own.

In the minds of such people a home is not merely a piece of property. It is a place of refuge, and it is the centre of the family life. It represents a form of security, with social and moral, as well as financial and physical, attributes.

But the realization of this dream, never too easy, has become harder with years. One of the most serious problems now confronting the average family in the industrial centres of Canada is how to obtain anything approaching a decent and adequate home. And if it seems to be primarily a family problem, it is at least tied up very closely with the social problems of governments and the whole welfare of the nation. Public opinion now is firm in the belief that government exists for the benefit of the governed, and one of the tests which will henceforth be applied to ascertain whether a government is a success or not is the test of whether the people are properly housed.

## Housing is a Science

While it is true that the great majority of Canadians do not read scientific books or academic periodicals on the housing problem, they have nevertheless been educated during the last ten years, by facts within their own experience, to the necessity for some substantial correction of the conditions under which a large part of the population of our cities is now living. Fortunately science has during the same period been making great advances in research on this very subject, and these advances have placed a mass of knowledge at the disposal of such governments and authorities as are prepared to use it.

Until a few years ago the known facts about housing were so incomplete that no scientific conclusions could be drawn from them. On the economic side it was still generally assumed that every honest person willing to work would sooner or later be able to acquire one of the "dream bungalows" advertised by the home builders and would thus be assured of living happily ever after. Unfortunately this pre-war illusion had no basis in fact, and fortunately it has been completely shattered by realities which we cannot ignore.

The time has come for Canada to face realistically the new problem of providing her people with the necessary amount and kind of housing.

A new type of younger generation is on its way upwards towards higher income levels. Skilled artisans, engineers, foremen, technical men and women, workers in the hitherto less well paid branches of professional work, all these are going to share the "way of living" which has belonged pretty

much to the executive, commercial and higher professional classes. But the supply of what these latter classes would regard as "decent" homes is not going to be nearly sufficient to go round among the enlarged group.

The fact is that no income group under the \$5,000 level will be able to buy, or to rent, in most of Canada's industrial centres, the kind of home which a family of that economic position would have regarded as indispensable before the war. In some towns today it is not even a question of maintaining pre-war standards, but of the actual provision of the bare necessities of shelter and working equipment.

Because of the high cost of building, land and taxes, to say nothing of war restrictions, it is perfectly obvious that private enterprise will not be able to solve this problem at the present time. But neither will private enterprise be able to solve it after the war, except by lowering the whole general standard of housing. And that standard is not at the present time so high that it can be lowered without the gravest effects in the way of social discontent and dis-

Canada has begun the march towards Public Housing, says Dr. Faludi, a Public Housing expert of Europe, and quotes Munitions Minister Howe as authority.

What this will mean in the improvement of living conditions and the better design of our cities is hinted at in this article and will be developed in a second article next week.

satisfaction. For if it is lowered for the well-to-do it follows inevitably that it must be correspondingly lowered for the poorer classes, who are already living in conditions which are a danger to health, to morals and to public order.

All over the country there are thousands and thousands of obsolete and dilapidated houses. They may be seen along the railway tracks by every traveller who passes by in a train. They are the houses in which the lowest income group of the population is living. A family with earnings of \$1,200 or less a year cannot possibly pay \$480 a year rent, and it is impossible in any of our larger cities today to get a decent small habitation for less than that sum. So long as the family income stays down, and the cost of building construction stays up, the low-income family living in a big city will continue to live in a slum, and that slum is going from decay to worse decay, breeding crime and disease along with the vermin in its rotten timbers.

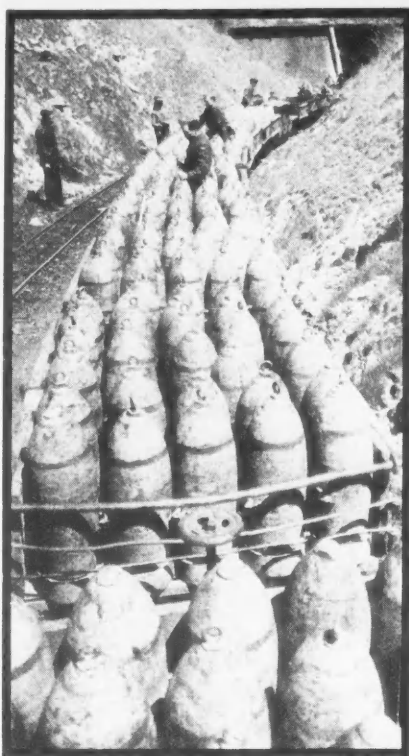
## A Moral Danger

The majority of those who live in slums if they have not lived there too long are fine and decent citizens. But their children, reared in these dangerous surroundings, can hardly be expected to grow up strong physically, mentally or morally. And some of them, determined to find a way out, may not content themselves with the law-abiding methods available to them, finding them inefficient for the purpose.

No private landlord can possibly rebuild a slum so as to rehouse the people in it in decent conditions. There is an economic barrier which cannot be overcome. The rebuilding of slums through unaided private initiative is all risk and no return.

But the job must be done. It must be done if we are to save our cities, and the people in them, from degeneration. And Canada has not sufficient population to allow herself that luxury.

But there are other forces which will soon push the housing problem of Canada yet further to the forefront. The hundreds of thousands of soldiers who will return after the war will bring with them new ideas and new conceptions of living. They



One of the huge bomb stores of the RAF in Britain which, kept constantly filled to capacity, supply the needs of the men who nightly launch the aerial offensive over Germany. According to the caption accompanying the picture, it was from this store that many of the planes that took part in the Cologne and Essen raids drew their supplies of bombs.

will ask for something better than slums, and they will have a strong public opinion behind them. They will want decent homes at a rental that they can afford. The question now is what to do about it and who is to do it.

The answer is simple and has been already given. It was given a few days ago by Munitions Minister Howe in the House of Commons:

"It must be recognized that housing for permanent population is the responsibility of the city and municipality."

That means a complete new policy in the housing question, for housing has hitherto been treated as the responsibility of private enterprise alone. But it means also a new social policy of the Dominion Government, for it is an acceptance of the principle that the provision of housing is a matter of public concern. It is perfectly obvious that the cities and municipalities, with their limited taxing powers and their inescapable obligations for other public services, are powerless to finance Public Housing alone, without national aid. And yet Mr. Howe's statement means that Canada is marching towards Public Housing.

In my next article I shall endeavor to show something of what Public Housing means in the improvement of living conditions, the better designing of our cities, and the establishment of a new kind of relationship between the individual and the community in which he dwells.

## THE MUNITION WORKER

AS ONCE his fathers bent the yew, Fashioned the yard-shaft straight and true

And hammered out the tempered blade

To smite the foe in old Crusade, So at his bench and lathe he stands, The fate of freedom in his hands.

'Mid clacking belt and whirring wheel,

In copper, iron, brass and steel, With skill of hand and craft of brain

He fashions gun and tank and plane, By day and night, by night and day,

He must not falter nor delay, For still his brothers and his sons

Cry out for planes and tanks and guns, Their hearts are stout, their courage sure,

But flesh and blood can not endure To face unarmed, in desperate plight,

The fury of full-armed might; So, that their courage may prevail,

He must not and he shall not fail.

DAVID CUNNINGHAM.

# Whither India

BY G. B. KHALSA

THE bowed and wizened Mahatma is in jail again, along with hundreds of others of the most popular and prominent leaders of India. Strikes are rife, and business in the industrial centres of great cities is coming to a standstill. The voices of sanity and conciliation are drowned in an orgy of rioting and shooting. For an Indian like myself it is impossible to conceive of a more hopeless and appalling mess than is presented by India today.

To me at this distance it appears that both British imperialists and Indian nationalists have played into the hands of the Axis. The imperialists have destroyed the hope which so many of us Indians have entertained, of a genuine "people's crusade" for freedom in which all the lovers of freedom, brown or white, occidental or oriental, would be fused together into one inspired band of relentless enemies of Fascist tyranny, both "yellow" and blonde. The nationalists have allowed their desire for immediate reform to overcome all thought of the general world situation and of the plight of their fellows in China, in Burma and in many other places which are threatened or already overcome by the Fascist forces. It is not my intention to apportion the blame for this disaster; I have no wish to inflame passions already too bitter. But that it is a disaster, and probably a greater one than most of the current commentators are ready to admit, I am profoundly convinced.

Ever since the last war there has been a growing determination on the part of the Asiatic peoples to assume the responsibility for their own affairs, or in other words to relieve the white man of his "burden." To the question "Can Indians Get Together?" which so obviously implies that it is somebody else's business if they can't, Jawaharlal Nehru replied a few weeks ago in the *New York Times Magazine* that the question itself "displays that patronizing superiority of outlook which we have come to associate with Westerners when they deal with Eastern nations."

This determination to attain responsibility cannot be overlooked in assessing the present situation. Nor can it be overlooked that whereas the Germans and the Japanese blatantly assert their superiority, the British have always calmly assumed it. Without an appreciation of these elements in the atmosphere, discussion of constitutional matters is devoid of meaning.

## Past Is Not Dead

Nor is the past by any means dead. In the background of the mass outburst of today is the bitter struggle that India has carried on for her freedom ever since the last war. Even Sir Stafford Cripps, discussing the failure of his mission declared on April 11 that "for the moment, past distrust has proved too strong to allow a present settlement."

Before the War broke out the Indian National Congress (organized in 1885), claiming to represent all communities, was ruling in eight out of eleven provinces in British India. It had won 715 seats out of the nominal total of 1,585 in the provincial elections of 1937. But to get an adequate idea of its strength, it must be remembered that in reality out of the total only 657 seats were open to general competition and not earmarked for some special section.

When India was declared to be at war without consulting any representative body in the country, the Congress withdrew from the Legislative Councils as a protest. So began the political deadlock in the country. Although withdrawing its co-operation from the Government, the Congress adopted a policy of non-embarassment and declared its antipathy to the Axis.

The spectacular successes of Japan in the East brought another factor into the global war which neither the Indians nor the British had anticipated. The Mikado's thrust into Burma, Chiang Kai-Shek's deep concern, the pressure of the American press and

British liberal opinion, all led to the reconsideration of the Indian question. The appointment of the Cripps mission was announced on March 11, 1942. Beginning with high hopes, it too ended in failure. Cripps declared that the Congress wanted all or nothing.

To understand the present crisis, the reason why the Congress rejected Cripps' proposals must be fully grasped. Although Sir Stafford was the best available man for the job, the epitaph of his offer must also be: Too Little And Too Late.

In December, 1939, when he visited India for three weeks, his offer of 1942 would have been welcomed. But Indian opinion had changed considerably since then. Sir Stafford himself felt astonished. The reason was that Mr. Churchill had excluded India from the terms of the Atlantic Charter. Moreover, during the Cabinet shuffle that took place while the Cripps' plan was being discussed, the unpopular Mr. Amery was retained as Secretary of State for India. With the Japanese at the gate the plan had ceased to be a generous gesture; it appeared as an improvised product of a crisis.

## The Cripps Proposal

It consisted of two parts: (1) post-war proposals and (2) those to be operative immediately. Although the Congress objected to the first part, it allowed the Princes to represent 90 million people of the Native States in the Constituent Assembly which was to draw India's future constitution and gave the provinces the right to secede from the union, it was the second that mattered most. The negotiations broke down on the interim arrangements.

The Congress wanted a Provisional Coalition Government with real power. It was prepared to let the British Commander-in-Chief retain his power over the active forces provided the Indian Defence Minister was given the substance of power in other matters, including the power to initiate new policies in regard to recruiting and training. It insisted that the control of the military be transferred to the Indian Minister of Defence immediately after the war. Cripps maintained that "His Majesty's Government must inevitably shoulder the full responsibility of the defence of India", even if India wanted it un-animously.

Misunderstandings between the British and the Indians have grown apace since then. Cripps is a man of great personal integrity; so also are Gandhi, Nehru and Azad. Yet Sir Stafford maintained that the negotiations failed because of the inability of the Indian parties to come together, while Nehru writes that "at no stage during the talks did any communal or minority difficulty occur." "Before the last interview with Sir Stafford Cripps", he continues, "there was a seventy-five per cent chance of settlement. Sir Stafford had talked about a National Government. . . . Later he retreated from this position."

On July 3, the British announced a reorganization of the Government of India in which the Indians were given a large majority in the Viceroy's Executive Council. An Indian was made the Minister of Defence; two Indians were appointed to the British War Cabinet. But nothing was done to curtail the Viceroy's power. He can nullify any act on the part of his Council.

The Working Committee of the National Congress passed a resolution on July 15, demanding an immediate end of British rule in India. The resolution was ratified by the All India Congress committee on August 8. Out of 360 members only 13, including Communists, voted against it.

Not long ago a British paper, the *Weekly Tribune*, observed that "It is improbable that opportunity will knock again at the door of Indo-British relations. History will batter it down." History is in the act of battering it down, but what sort of flood will rush in when it falls nobody knows.



THERE are a few Canadians who are showing some awareness of the tremendous change that is taking place in the relationships between those who work with their hands and those who do not—two classes which in the past have been separated by a clearly marked barrier (not impassable but not often overpassed) which will henceforth be much less clear and may ultimately disappear altogether. One of these Canadians is the Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labor in the Dominion Cabinet.

Mr. Mitchell was speaking the other day at McMaster University, which as he rightly pointed out has by its removal to Hamilton placed the facilities for an excellent higher education within reach of a great industrial population whose sons and daughters would have found it difficult to carry on their studies at a college more remote from their home. But he went much further than to commend the University for bringing higher education to an industrial community. He asked that university education be regarded as something worth having even for a life which is subsequently to be devoted to an industrial occupation.

"Let me here suggest the desirability," he said, "of regarding the university course as something to be interposed between the high school and industrial occupation. By no means should we regard university training as something that unfits a young man or woman for manual labor. Don't be afraid to learn to work with your hands."

THIS proposition, which runs absolutely counter to what is the generally accepted view about university education in this country, is in our opinion absolutely correct. Not only so, but it is of the first importance for the social and economic stability of the nation. It is no longer enough that the class of Canadians who are engaged in manual labor should be able to send their children to the universities. What is going to be needed in future is that there shall always be in the membership of that class an element as well educated as any element in any other class of the community. We are far from suggesting that the university is the only place in which to get an education, or that there are not among the manual workers of today many individuals who are much better educated than some university products. But the fact remains that the years from 17 to 22 are the best years in which to acquire an education which goes beyond the high school level, and that that short period can be, though we do not say it always is, put to a much better use under the guidance of a university staff and curriculum than by undirected studies.

The idea that university education is valuable chiefly as a means of ensuring the ability to avoid manual labor has been almost universal in this country throughout the century and more in which universities have functioned here. It had its justification in the early days, when with a very large immigrant population and no established aristocracy there was a real need for all the educators, preachers, doctors and other members of the learned professions who could be turned out by the limited capacity of the university schools. But that condition has long disappeared, and the university schools can now turn out not only enough people to fill the learned professions, some of them rather close to overflowing, but a goodly number of others who are merely "educated persons" and not trained for any particular occupation. That many of these latter ought to return to the two classes of occupation from which a university training has usually been thought to divert them, namely agriculture and industrial employment, is plain enough; and the idea that their education will be thrown away there is merely proof of a most inaccurate concept of what education is.

I do not wish to suggest that a university educated man or woman who goes back to industrial employment is likely to be set to work, or at any rate to remain long at work, operating the kind of machine which needs no intelligence in the operator, or digging the kind of ditch which

# FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

## Labor and University

BY B. K. SANDWELL

can be dug just as well by a moron. For the truth is that industry in these days does not need, and would not know what to do with, any increased supply of unskilled or unintelligent labor. It needs more of skilled labor, the source for which is the training schools of the state or of its own establishments; and it

needs more of intelligent labor, the source for which is the educational establishments. On the other hand what is commonly known as the working class (an objectionable term) needs an aristocracy of its own, with the qualities of leadership

which can only come from actual experience of the life of that class, plus the knowledge and wisdom which can only come from education.

In a recent article in these columns the suggestion was made that it would be well if university education, at any rate in those cases in which it is paid for by the state or by en-

dowments under the form of scholarships, were made contingent upon a year or two of acceptable work in industry before the university course is begun. Mr. Mitchell's suggestion is really another phase of the same idea. They both aim at breaking down the exclusive association between university education and the "professional" occupations. Such a breaking down is highly desirable, but it will not come about until the public has largely changed its idea of the nature and purpose of university education, which it is already doing, and even more its idea of the nature of industrial employment, which it has as yet scarcely begun to do.



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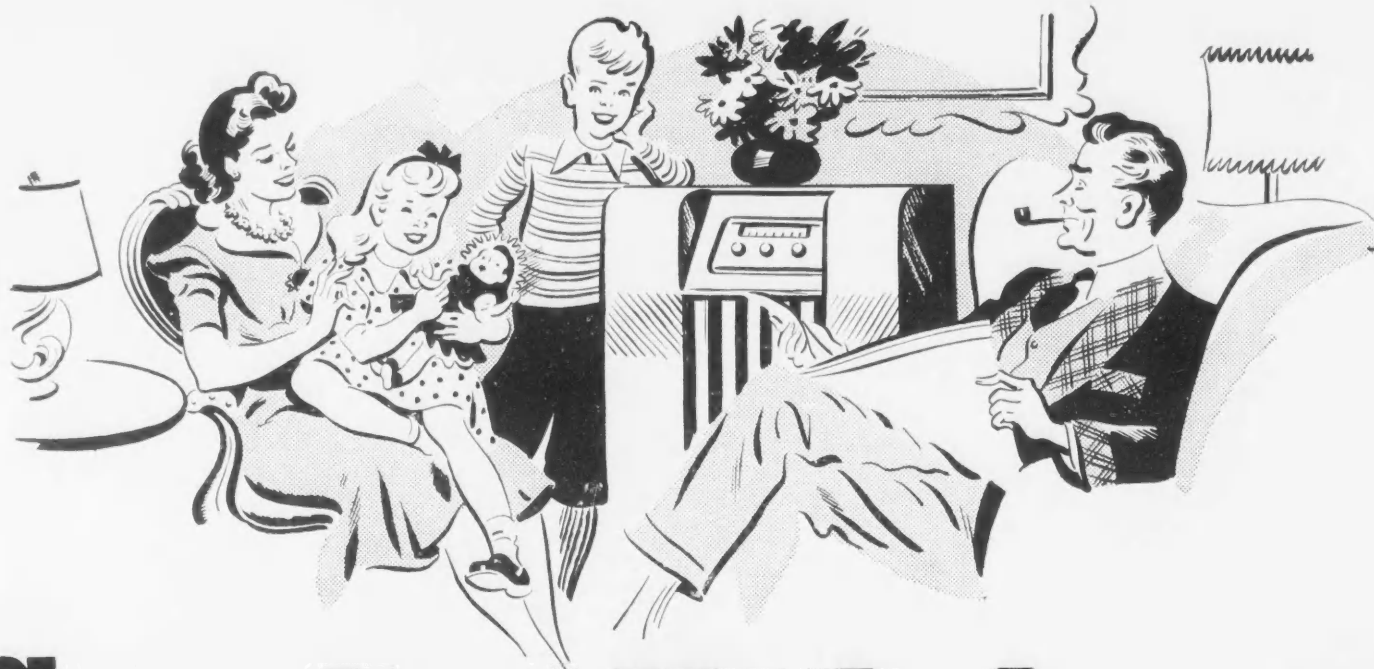
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# THE SCIENCE FRONT

## Cats, Clover, and Human Dignity

BY DYSON CARTER

THIS week is the hundredth anniversary of a major event in the history of man's battle for freedom. A century ago today Charles Darwin took up his pencil and set forth in 35 short pages a whole lifetime of scientific investigation. That was the first draft of "The Origin of Species".

Few books have so shaken the world. Darwin had not the faintest suspicion that he was dynamiting the most mighty stronghold of intellectual tyranny. Much less did he intend to "undermine" the church. The battle against him was organized not so much by the churches as by the enemies of progress. Never since the time of Galileo had Reason faced such an onslaught.

Today, as we of the free nations steel ourselves for the coming final struggle against the enemies of all religious and intellectual freedom it will do us good to pause and honor the memory of a great liberator by remembering his achievement.

We moderns pride ourselves upon our emancipation. We smile at the literal story of Creation set forth in the Bible. Our churchmen no longer regard Science—which has wrought more miracles than Biblical writers could even imagine—as being opposed to Religion. Each new scientific discovery is a revelation of the Almighty's handiwork, according to the generally accepted view.

And yet those who are alarmed at, and who honestly seek the cause of, Religion's decline, need look no farther backward than the witch hunt against Charles Darwin. Then the vast majority of religious people declared they would not tolerate any further advance of Science. In a

famous "Belfast Address". On August 18th, 1874, Tyndall spoke a terrible message to the British Association for the Advancement of Science:

"The impregnable position of science may be described in a few words. We claim, and we shall wrest from theology, the entire domain of cosmological theory. All schemes and systems which thus infringe upon the domain of science must in so far as they do this submit to its control and relinquish all thought of controlling it. Acting otherwise proved always disastrous in the past, and it is simply fatuous today."

This opened the counter-offensive of Science, in a war not of its choosing. The rest is history. It is too painful to review, being full of such incidents as the Scopes Trial, which shamed the United States before the civilized world.

What began all this? What was it that Darwin wrote? Why did the word "evolution" make men blind with rage?

We would like to suggest that very few men of science and very few laymen today fully and clearly grasp why Darwin's theory touched off so violent an upheaval. There were several reasons.

In the first place Darwin completely exploded the smug "materialism" of the science of his day. Indeed, organized Religion might have made great use of Evolution had it been quick enough on the take! For Darwin abolished the idea of "fixed laws of Nature". He did in Biology what Einstein was to do in Physics—proved that "laws of Nature" undergo change, that nothing is permanent, that for hundreds of millions of years everything in Nature has been constantly changing—evolving. This was first and foremost a scientific and not a religious heresy. Darwin was challenging the Royal Society, not God!

Next, almost apologizing for his theory, Darwin stated that this change, progression, evolution, could be fully explained on the basis of observed facts. Darwin did not deny that God directed the course of evolution. He merely insisted that the course could be studied by man and explained logically. If there was a Creator, He created strictly according to discoverable scientific principles.

There is current today in pseudo-intellectual circles the weird notion that Charles Darwin's ideas are old-fashioned, long ago abandoned by science. This is a lie of pitiful little minds. Is Abraham Lincoln out of date? Do we laugh at his memory? Darwin occupies a pinnacle in history. He was the Great Emancipator of the human mind.

The late-arriving critics of Evolution protest that the theories Darwin advanced to explain the origin of different species in the plant and animal worlds are now obsolete. In details, perhaps. Not in essence. What did Darwin say?

Simply this: changes in living things take place as a result of interaction between one organism and another; between organisms and their non-living environment; these changes being ceaseless, so that no species or environment can be permanent or stationary.

Now Darwin was forced by his merciless attackers to extend this theory to include the origin of Man. Someone invented the odious idea of human beings descending from apes. As the Scopes Trial revealed, it was precisely those people whose social background and stunted minds most nearly approached primitive levels who most violently attacked Evolution, because of the painful insult their imaginations conjured. They said that Darwinism preached "Your great grandfather was a gorilla!" Whereas Darwin merely speculated upon the remote common origin of apes and men.

The human race, ages before it crawled out of the jungle, left monkeys, chimpanzees and gorillas far behind along the evolutionary road.

credible", Darwin concluded that Man controlled the vegetation of the British Isles, via pussy cats.

Scientists and philosophers failed to understand the mighty implication of this. Darwin had shown that if Man evolved like all other animals he is the *only* animal who has probed the secret of his evolution and who now has the power to consciously direct his own development and the future course of the whole organic and inorganic world!

There followed endless disputes as to the "reason" or "explanation" for the rise of this unique, supreme creature. Theories are numerous. There is the Speech School, holding words to be the essence of thought, the distinctive property of human beings. Other scientists maintain that we rose above the animal level when our primeval ancestors discovered how to overcome the environment, not simply in the brutish struggle for existence but in the planned produc-

tion of certain necessities of life. But what led men to grow and make things?

First of all, the fact that we were very specialized animals. We had "bilateral symmetry" (a body with two similar halves), a head, a blood system, a backbone, a life on land, a female suckling its young and bearing one child at a time, and a form of social life. These limitations narrowed down the gigantic animal kingdom to an infinitesimal group. Among this was the genus *Homo*. In the remote past *Homo* became conscious of certain needs for food, drink, shelter, clothing, love. The manner in which *Homo* sought to satisfy these needs forever separated him from all other animals, and the human race began its triumphal ascent. An ascent that will be resumed when the evolutionary throwbacks in Berlin, Rome and Tokyo are returned to their proper environment, the sub-soil.

Two great gaps remain in the scientific account of the world and Man. One is the human soul. That lies beyond the scope of this department. But the other blank is the mystery of the primeval creation of life, of the first living cell, the fascinating puzzle of that Original Origin. In our next article we will see how far science has progressed in the direction of making life.

## IN PRAISE OF ORDINARY MEN

SALUTE the humble, ordinary man,  
The little heart of unheroic mould,

The mediocre and the "also-ran",  
Whose metal sets the standard for the gold.

The battling ploughman busy in his field;  
The unsung warrior at lathe and pen;

The unknown hero at his family shield,  
Too old for glory; all forgotten men.

There is a halo made of tiny deeds;  
Of simple duties is their laurel crown;

And their devotion to a myriad needs,  
The shining token of their small renown.

Pray be to lowly souls close to the earth  
Who people heaven and give heroes birth!

LEO COX.

thousand pulpits Evolution was lynched. Darwin was prayed to the death by millions of enraged worshippers. But prejudiced stupidity lost, thrust by its own un-Christian hate, Fundamentalists yielded to Modernists. It was in this process that Religion began to lose its universal hold upon mankind. To put it vulgarly, churchmen in Darwin's day kicked the wrong horse. This incredible mistake was never admitted publicly. But its moral effects are still powerfully destructive of faith.

Today many sincerely religious people have won new confidence in spiritual faith, based on the many effects Religion has met in the past. It is felt that faith has a permanent place in the heart of man, a reflection of eternal God. Therefore, come what may, faith will endure.

But how drastically different to this truly religious attitude was the shameful spirit of the last century! Then a handful of dictatorial theologians announced their rulership over men's minds. They attacked the patient scientist Darwin without understanding or mercy. Finally Professor Tyndall (who had championed the invalid Darwin when this genius was sick unto death of the ridiculous controversy) delivered his



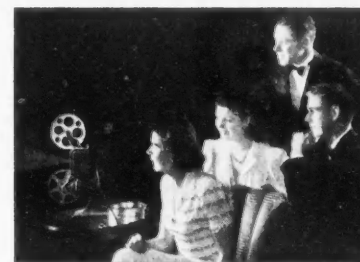
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# AFTER THE WAR

## The War for Social Security -- Article 1

BY S. ECKLER

THE revolutionary pulse of this war is neither the blood of the guillotine nor the anarchist's bomb. It is the common man's crusade for greater individual freedom and social security. For this purpose the Nazis, the Fascists, the Japanese neo-feudalists must be swept away. Their destruction is emphatically the immediate impelling purpose of this war. But we war with these three branches of human depravity not because we dislike their names. We war with them because, physically and ideologically, they are an ever constant threat to our striving for greater freedom and security. The war must remove both the Nazis and the social insecurity which made the Nazis possible.

This picture of the war as a people's revolution for greater freedom and security was never more impressively painted than in Vice-President Henry A. Wallace's historic address before the Free World Congress in New York on May 8, 1942. One of his most significant passages was:

"The Four Freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt are the very core of the revolution for which the United Nations have taken their stand. We who live in the United States may think there is nothing very revolutionary about freedom of religion, freedom of expression and

freedom from the fear of secret police. But when we begin to think about the significance of freedom from want for the average man, then we know that the revolution of the past 150 years has not been completed, either here in the United States or in any other nation in the world."

These Four Freedoms which must be the foundation of any plans for the post-war world were first flashed to the world in Roosevelt's annual message to Congress on January 6, 1941. The Third Freedom was there elaborated as: "The third is freedom from want—which translated into world terms means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world."

The Atlantic Charter was signed in August 1941 by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt. Although the United States was not yet legally at war, this Charter

marked the first common pronouncement by the United States and Great Britain on war and peace aims. On January 1, 1942, the Declaration was agreed to by the twenty-six United Nations, including the United States, Great Britain and Canada. Each one of the eight provisions deals with some aspect of the post-war world, and the fifth provision states: "They (signatories) desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security."

### The People's War

In Great Britain, Prime Minister Churchill has often described this war as a people's war. Ernest Bevin and other labor leaders see this war as a war for obtaining greater social

security for the common people of the world.

Our own Prime Minister Mackenzie King pointed out in his address on the inauguration of the 2nd Victory Loan on February 15th, 1942, that:

"It (the loan) is essential not only to the immediate prosecution of the war and the ultimate attainment of victory, but equally to the achievement of a new world order. . . . The principles upon which the new order will rest have already found expression in the Atlantic Charter."

All these statements of war aims have come from the leaders of the United Nations. But they mirror, too, the aspirations of every man, woman and child in the home or at the battle front. In the words of the Honorable Ian A. Mackenzie before the Parliamentary Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment:

"Few today can regard war as an adventure, and therefore it only becomes tolerable as a crusade with social and economic reform as a banner under which to fight."

The general objectives of social and economic reform are succinctly summarized in the Atlantic Charter as improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security. Under improved labor standards come such matters as recognition of collective bargaining, strengthening of trade unions, elimination of depressed wages, industrial accident prevention, etc. Economic adjustment involves in a sense an economic arrangement that will increase the national and world production of goods and services, and will more equitably redistribute these goods and services amongst every member of the world community.

What is the nature of social security? All the United Nations' war leaders have declared it as a leading social objective of this war. It is on the tip of every man's tongue. Social security is not incompatible with freedom. Assuredly, it is the very condition of real freedom. For in its broadest sense social security is synonymous with Roosevelt's Freedom from Want. It involves an assurance of those material things and cultural advantages that will enable every individual to live a life of dignity and happiness from birth until death.

### Protection, Prevention

A complete social security program must aim ultimately at these all-inclusive social and economic objectives. However, the more common and traditional approach to social security is a good deal more specific in its scope. Its aims are the prevention of and the protection against certain clearly defined major social and economic hazards. Historical reasons and expediency have catalogued these hazards into industrial accident and disease, sickness, old age, invalidity and permanent disability, death and unemployment. Every worker and farmer whether employed or independent suffers a loss of income on the occurrence of these hazards. In the case of industrial accident and disease, sickness and invalidity, there are, in addition to the loss of income as a result of not working, the frequently heavy costs of medical care and of occupational and physical rehabilitation. The breadwinner may be healthy and able to work, but sickness or invalidity may strike his wife or children. The cost of medical care incidental thereto is also a hazard for which social security must make provision.

To cope with such hazards social security has two elements, protective and preventive. In its protective aspect social security usually provides a cash benefit to replace, partially at least, the earnings which the worker no longer receives and a "benefit in kind."

These "benefits in kind" include the medical care incidental to certain hazards and the whole process of re-fitting a worker for useful employment. Each hazard, of necessity, has

its own specific "benefits in kind". For the risks of industrial accident and disease, sickness, and invalidity, the "benefits in kind" are all the medical, dental and surgical care and surgical appliances required to restore the worker to the best possible physical condition. They embody also the vocational rehabilitation, training and guidance necessary to adapt the worker to the most suitable jobs that are available.

In the case of the unemployment risk, the "benefits in kind" are varied in nature. They include the re-training of the worker for skills which are in greater demand, the systems of national and regional employment exchanges to facilitate the movement of the worker to the job.

The preventive aspects of social security follow close upon these protective elements. By assuring the essential cash benefits and "benefits in kind", the individual's problems arising from the hazard are nipped in the bud. As a result, the probability of a recurrence of the hazard is lessened and the length of time spent in sickness, invalidity and unemployment is substantially reduced. When sickness occurs, the immediate receipt of adequate medical care and cash compensation for necessities will unquestionably shorten the sickness period and aid in prevention of further sickness. Immediate and complete medical and surgical attention will frequently prevent a serious disability or invalidity. For the unemployed, vocational training with an eye to the future condition of the labor market will lessen the period of unemployment. It will also prevent to a certain extent future unemployment for the occupationally re-trained individual.

### Ending Unemployment

Of growing importance is the strictly preventive aspect of social security. Public health measures, periodic health examinations, medical training in preventive medicine, health education, accident prevention, all prevent or at least postpone the occurrence of sickness, invalidity and death. Safety devices, educational measures, occupational research, modern personnel practice to test the mental and physical suitability of the worker for his job, are some of the methods used in the prevention of industrial accidents and industrial diseases.

At the heart of the whole social security organism is the prevention of unemployment. There are two distinct divisions to unemployment prevention. Even in good times there is a certain core of unemployment that is attributed to such factors as the seasonal demands for certain commodities and services, the introduction of labor-saving devices, public changes in habits and fashions, inventions, etc. Preventive measures here involve the diminution of this core to an irreducible minimum. Vocational guidance and training, efficient labor exchanges and a good general education for all workers are some of the preventive measures for this type of unemployment. The diminution or reduction of depression unemployment is probably the greatest economic problem facing modern civilization. At the most it may require a basic overhauling of our entire economic system. At the least it requires some major reforms in the direction of a greater degree of national planning and control of production and distribution than prevailed prior to this war. Some of the specific measures that have proved partially successful here are youth training programs, public works projects, low cost housing plans, monetary measures to stimulate private investment, various means of expanding international trade, measures to increase agricultural income such as parities, subsidies, production control, etc.

Real social security, therefore, by various means strives to prevent the occurrence of the modern hazards of unemployment, sickness, invalidity, and industrial accident and disease. Once the contingency has occurred, social security through the payment of suitable benefits protects the worker or farmer from its social and economic ravages.

The war's suffering and death will not be in vain if such social security becomes the birthright of every Canadian citizen.

## "I'm loyal to quality"

**I'm  
"Coca-Cola"...  
known, too, as  
"Coke"**

Refreshment is my business. Good taste is my specialty. I bring you quality appeal . . . goodness that keeps on being good. I'm "Coca-Cola", known, too, as "Coke". Ice-cold "Coca-Cola" is always something to look forward to. Its quality carries on.

**P. S.**

Everybody likes to shorten words. Abbreviation is a natural law of language. You hear "Coke" . . . the friendly abbreviation for the trade-mark "Coca-Cola" . . . on every hand. I tell the story in a picture you have so often heard in words.

THE COCA-COLA COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



# We Are Telling Our Uncle Sam About Canada

MUCH has been said and written concerning Canada's alleged failure to tell the people of the United States about the part this country is playing in the war. In quarters where the Prime Minister does not enjoy popularity this is regarded as another of Mr. King's personal failures, as you might expect. But a great many paragraphs have also been committed to print castigating government publicists, as a group and as individuals. As a Canadian writer who derives the greater part of his income from American sources sees it, however, most of the people who are complaining simply do not know the score, whereas a few who should know it persistently refuse to look at the board.

The purpose of these paragraphs, then, is to clarify a debate notable, like most war-arguments, principally for its high acrimony content. To assume, as many laymen do, that editors in the United States are eagerly waiting for some officially anointed bureau to tell them our story and that we simply can't be bothered, or, conversely, that the columns of all reputable American newspapers and magazines are open at all times to any decently written material we care to send along from Ottawa, is entirely erroneous. Actually the run-of-mill editor (if such a being exists) is a strange person who instinctively resists all material originating in the offices of Publicity Men, Advertising Agents and even on the desks of Government experts bearing such

fancy titles as Director General of Publicity or Director of Public Relations. Any editor prefers to initiate his own ideas, thank you, and to hire professional writers to write about them, for the extremely sound reason that he believes the independent writer is far less likely to display bias in the Government's direction than is the man on the public payroll.

The first question, then, would seem to be: What are our publicists supposed to do about this moot question of telling all to Uncle Sam?

In the first place no member of the United Nations is allowed to fertilize the land of his allies with the manures of official propaganda. For some reason this is supposed to be bad taste and allied nations enter into agreements with each other about it, after which everybody propagandizes the other fellow anyway, but indirectly. Hence Propaganda has the unhappy faculty of making the recipient extremely angry if he discovers the gift. He assumes, rightly or wrongly, but usually rightly, that Official Propaganda is Special Pleading, and allies are not supposed to Special Plead on each other's territory. So you may take it as fact that if official Ottawa were to start bombarding the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Harper's Magazine* and *Soviet Russia Today* with erudite articles about Canada At War the articles would not reach print and the Canadian cause would acquire two or three bad friends in the process of having its masterpieces reach the editorial

BY LESLIE ROBERTS

wastebaskets. The inescapable fact is that our official informants, insofar as the sending of unsolicited material into any allied country is concerned, are restricted to the putting together of pamphlets, booklets and mimeographed explanations of this and that. Most of this information is regarded by the editor who gets it in the mail as guidance- or reference-material and is filed as such against the day when he may want to consult it to fill in the blanks of an editorial, or make use of it as a basis of comparison with his own country's activities in a parallel direction. The earnest young men of Ottawa are discharging this duty to the limit of the human capacity for compiling *feuilletons* and getting them printed and into the mails. One publicity office alone has a mailing list 80,000 strong.

Actually what may be called Indirect Propaganda is the only terrain in which the Official Publicist can be of much help in preaching the Canadian gospel south of the border. But here again he faces problems, chief of which is that he must wait for the other fellow to produce an idea from the notes he has written on the back of an old envelope. He simply cannot "sell article ideas" to, say, *Collier's*, because the editor thereof would promptly tell him to go sharpen his axe on another grindstone. Once the other fellow's idea is hatched and its birth has been communicated to the Ottawa publicist, of course, the rest is easy. The boys can really go to town, and they do. But do not suppose for a moment that such a picture as *Captains of the Clouds* would have been exhibited in theatres in every corner of the United States if it had been publicly produced by Joe Clark, Director of Public Relations of the R.C.A.F. and distributed by Herb Lash, our Director of Public Information. Under those conditions it would have been a propaganda film and everybody would have said: "Take it away, it stinks." No. The idea had to be Hollywood's and the costs of production had to be paid by Hollywood and the profits, if any after taxes, had to be Hollywood's. That made it legitimate and, therefore, good.

## How It Gets In

It has been asserted by some of the Government's editorial critics that practically all the readable articles and other pieces appearing in United States newspapers and magazines have come from the pens of writers not connected with the Government. Of course they have. From what other sources can they come? There are two ways in which these things occur. The first is the result of an editor deciding (perhaps after perusing one of Mr. Lash's booklets) that somebody ought to go on up to Canada and see things for himself, then come back home and write about what he has seen. The second happens when an independent writer has an idea, digs up his material, acquires pictures and writes a piece, which he points towards the definite editorial viewpoint of the magazine to which he hopes to sell it, if he has no definite assignment. In either case he will be given the full-out co-operation of the publicity gentlemen in Ottawa, any one of whom will stand on his head to help a writer come by the information he requires to do his job properly.

So far as the positive side of its war effort is concerned, this country has enjoyed an extremely good press in the United States during the war years. The writer does not pretend that he has come across all that has been written, by any means, but circumstances force him, as a tradesman toiling in the Canadian vineyard and selling most of his wares south of the border, to keep close and constant touch. What is surprising is not that so little has been told, but that so much has appeared, in which respect the reader is referred to the files of the leading magazines and newspapers of the United States over, say, the past two years. What he will find, from *Fortune* to *Satevepost*,

from *Atlantic to Liberty*, from New York *Times* to the Taylor County (Wisconsin) *Star-News*, will amaze him. Beyond the printed word excellent full-length motion pictures have established our War Effort in juxtaposition with Young Love, an entirely correct association if the nuptial news is any criterion of what goes on in the armed forces. We have had our licks in the *March of Time*. The newsreels have broadcast bits and pieces of our story to the far corners of Texas and Oregon. The radio has carried Canadian good-will speeches and Canadian war-time entertain-

ment down to the Gulf and out to the Pacific.

Who do you think has done the chores in connection with all this, if not the young men in an Ottawa publicity job? Certainly the boys have made mistakes. Certainly some of the output has been a bit fuzzy. Sometimes jealousy has flamed into feud, for these are human beings, and usually highly strung ones. But in the main—and we are discussing Canadian war publicity in the adjacent States and nowhere else, remember—they have done a workmanlike job within the limits imposed.

I always find that extra touch of quality in Craven "A"



**1 FOR YOUR THROAT'S SAKE** stay with Craven "A". The more you smoke them the more you appreciate their smooth mildness.

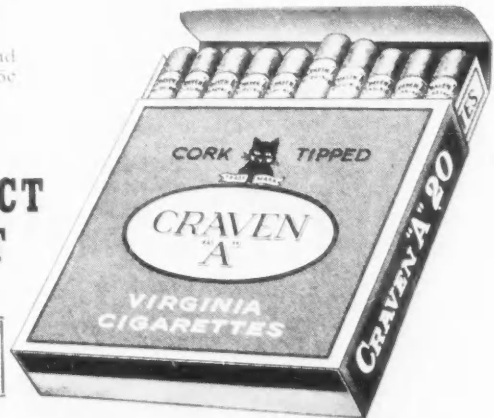
**2 CRAVEN "A" NEVER VARY** in quality. The world over, their mellowness and flavor are the same wherever you buy them.

**20 for 34c**  
ALSO IN FLAT PACKETS OF  
**10 for 17c**

Week-end boxes of 40 for 68c and flat pocket tins of 50 for 85c

**Craven "A"**  
**WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT**

CRAVEN PLAIN—without cork-tip—same fine quality as Craven "A".



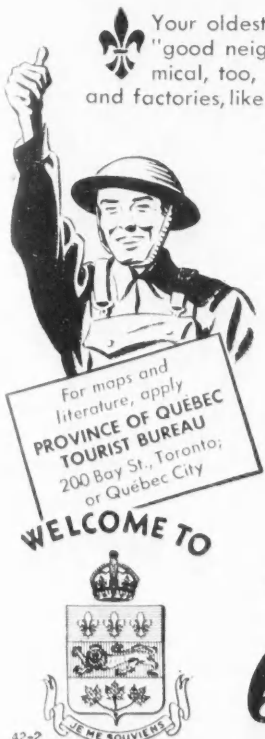
Your oldest sister province warmly welcomes you to a "good neighbour" holiday in old Québec—it's economical, too, because just next door! Though our people and factories, like the rest of Canada, are toiling night and day producing vast streams of war weapons for our common Victory, Québec is still your ideal vacation land. Her old-time charm and scenic beauty remain unchanged, her hospitality as cordial as ever; overseas and in Canada, her sailors, soldiers and airmen gallantly share in Canada's battle.

Enjoy a complete change of scene this summer or fall, with every sport (sea-bathing) and relaxation; old-time customs, famous cuisine in Canada's finest hotels, inns, "pensions", camps.

You can easily reach almost every part of Québec by rail, steamer, plane, bus and by good roads. No tolls on provincial bridges, no individual liquor permits required.

LA PROVINCE DE  
**QUÉBEC**

CANADA'S OLD-WORLD VACATIONLAND



WELCOME TO

42-2



# Management Too Must Learn to Hate Fascism

DURING the past few days I received many queries concerning the article "Workers Must Learn to Hate Fascism" which I wrote in these columns two weeks ago.

"What about Management?" people asked me. "Doesn't it, too, have to learn to hate Fascism?"

Of course it does.

This is not a matter of preaching or talking "down" to anybody.

This is a new type of war in which the battle front has crossed all frontiers and is both vertical and horizontal. At the front we fight the enemy. At home we are forced to fight against all vestiges of the enemy's system—Fascism. We must expose its agents—the Quislings, who unfortunately are not restricted to the European continent. We must combat its theory. We must struggle daily within ourselves and about us, to destroy, root and branch, all manifestations of that ideology of hatred, intolerance and autocracy which have

become the foundations of the Fascist doctrine.

Without this constant struggle against Fascism and all of its manifestations we can not unite all of our people for all-out war.

No one group, no one class has a monopoly on our war effort. Most of us hold to the belief that, inefficient as it is, our present economic system can be made to work for victory, and must win victory.

But our economic system can accomplish this task, only if all of its component parts work together despite everything. This applies above all to Management and Labor.

The whole national life of our country is at stake. The victory of Fascism can only destroy all the rights which labor has won for itself through many decades of bitter struggle.

For management . . . well, let us see what does happen to management in vanquished countries when

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

the Hitler minions walk in. In Holland, Belgium, France, Yugoslavia, the Nazis have unceremoniously removed all control from native factory owners. Many factories, the best in fact, have been moved lock, stock and barrel to Germany, without so much as a thank you to their former owners. Only those have been left in control of their plants (and then with Nazi overseers,) who became allies and supporters of the invaders. They surrendered liberty and patriotism for cash.

These facts are well known. Yet despite them, there is an undercurrent of feeling among many workers that management is not "all-out" for the war, that management still thinks more of its profits and prerogatives than of victory.

Underlying this is the recollection that during the past fifteen years many Canadian employers made no

effort even to hide their feeling that the "Hitler Experiment" was not a bad idea in itself, so long as it served to provide a wall against the infiltration of Soviet ideas.

To many employers the establishment of Hitlerism was a revelation in methods of breaking the power of trade unions and many, even in Canada, favored our adopting "some of the better features of Fascism."

This mentality was reflected in statements made by fairly prominent individuals on their return from trips to Germany and Italy.

Here are a few samples. Incredible though they seem today, they were all reported in the Toronto press between 1933 and 1936.

"Italy under the complete dictatorship is one of the happiest countries for the foreigner to live in."

"It is a revelation to see the change that has been effected in Italy under the regime of Mussolini."

"Stories of coercion and disorder

(in Germany) are false. . . The people seemed particularly happy and contented. The treatment received by us in Germany has never been excelled in any other country visited."

Or this gem: "Hitler is an idealist and deeply religious and attacks on Germany are part of a large scale newspaper conspiracy."

Blind? Of course these people were blind. There is no need to publish names, because presumably all of these people are now hard at work to help win the war.

You can't blame labor for harking back to these things, especially when it feels that not everything is all right with the world inside the factory.

But so long as such doubt and scepticism exist, all-out war production is impossible.

In this case Management must take steps to convince workers, and the people in general, that not only is it doing its utmost to win the war, but that it does so because it is as staunchly anti-Fascist as labor.

If Management could become convinced of Labor's sincerity in fighting for anti-Fascist victory and Labor of Management's sincerity in doing the same, our war production would certainly take on new speed.

Mr. Little, Director of Selective Service, has grasped this point in stressing the need for establishing Labor-Management Production Committees.

He hit the nail right on the head. Indeed, how can a worker do his best in the factory, if he is excluded from participation in production planning and control? How can he feel "at home" in the industrial effort required by the war, if his union is not recognized, if his fellow employees are fired for union activity, if the management still adopts the high and mighty attitude of the doctrine of everlasting rights of vested interests? These are the very things that have become inherent in Fascism, the system against which we are fighting. Under Fascism in Germany, Italy, in occupied countries, there is no democracy for labor in industry. Labor is a cog in the military machine, as voiceless and with less rights than a machine tool.

Isn't it clear that in our labor-management relations we should adopt the opposite position? In Germany, labor is deprived of democracy in the factory. In Canada management must go out of its way to provide labor with these rights. But labor-management relations are only a part of the whole problem. Everyone knows, to take another example, that one of the touchstones of what the Nazis call their "New Civilization" is race hatred, particularly against the Jews.

A Jew has no chance in Germany. Yet in Toronto a very large war plant operating on public funds has made a consistent practice of accepting applications from Jewish girls and then failing to call them to report for work. The girls are not sure they have not been called because they are Jewish. But the fact remains. At the same time this firm is chronically short of labor.

A foreigner has no chance in Germany. Yet in Toronto and elsewhere we have many factories which consistently refuse to hire workers with foreign names, even though they be Canadian born.

A Negro has no chance in Germany. Yet few are the Canadian factories and stores that will give employment to negroes except in a menial capacity.

No one has a right to hold any thing of the past against anyone who wholeheartedly works for victory today.

Labor and management have shown how great the accomplishments can be when they work together for victory. We have seen proofs of this in some of our aircraft plants and best of all in the epoch making accomplishments of the Kaiser Shipyards in the United States where because of the excellent co-operation of workers and management new records are being struck off in the speedy construction of ships.



**Here's the Way to Buy  
NEW, USED OR  
RETREADED TIRES  
Under Wartime Regulations**

To save time, first go to your nearest Firestone Dealer who has complete official tire information. He will advise you if you are eligible and what class you are in. Then he will help you fill out the Application for a Ration Permit and furnish the dealer's Inspection Report, and do everything he can to assist you.

While new and used tires and retreading service is restricted to essential buyers, no permit is necessary for tire repairs. If you know of a minor bruise or cut, have it repaired immediately. Better still, have the Firestone Dealer give your tires a complete expert inspection, and put their care in his hands.

Firestone Dealers are tire conservation specialists. For 25 years they have been trained to help car owners get the most mileage from their tires with the greatest safety at the lowest cost. This inexpensive service, plus common-sense driving on your part, will help you get unbelievably big mileage from your tires.

## How to Get the Most Mileage from Your Present Tires

1. Have the Firestone Dealer estimate the number of miles left in the tires—then ration your mileage to so many miles per week.
2. Limit your driving to essential transportation. If you drive to work, take others—and rotate trips with them.
3. Have air pressure checked every week. Underinflation is the greatest enemy of tire life.
4. Drive slowly—avoid quick starts and stops that grind off the tread. Go easy on curves and use gears instead of brakes on steep hills.
5. Park with care—do not scrape sidewalls or bump the curb.

## THE FIRESTONE DEALER CAN HELP YOU BY

1. Completely inspecting tires and tubes at frequent intervals for cuts and bruises.
2. Rotating the tires every 5,000 miles to even the wear.
3. Checking wheel alignment and brakes.

No needless or unnecessary expense—work done only when required.

## SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

A copy of Firestone's "Tire Saving Guide," explaining in detail how you can increase tire mileage, will gladly be sent upon request. Write today to Firestone Tire & Rubber Company of Canada Limited, Beach Road, Hamilton, Ontario.

**SEE YOUR  
Firestone  
A Little Care Means Longer Wear DEALER**



# THIS WEEK IN RADIO

## "I Don't Like Mr. Petrillo"

BY FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

Augustin Frigon, the assistant general manager of the CBC; Ernest Bushnell, program supervisor of the CBC; Edward A. Pickering, former assistant to Mr. Murray; Ira Dilworth, British Columbia supervisor of the CBC; G. Herbert Lash, director of Public Information; and

last, but not at all least, Leonard W. Brockington, who is now in England. But wait, there is an eighth possibility. Major Murray himself may be chosen to retain the office. The Parliamentary Committee on Radio

reported that the CBC Board of Governors had "a lack of confidence in Mr. Murray's ability in financial matters." Mr. Murray's expense account was too high. And in view of "other material" placed before the Committee, they recommended that the Board consider if Mr. Murray's

services could be used by the Corporation in another capacity than that of General Manager or Executive Head of the Corporation." But Major Murray is not a "dead duck" yet. Not by a long shot. Despite weaknesses and the fact that one of his charms is his dislike of saying "No," and saying it firmly and sticking to it, he is an admirable diplomat, a charming personality, a storyteller of real wit, a debater of no small ability, and has a creditable military record, to say nothing of his contribution to the building up of the CBC. Perhaps of greater importance he has a lot of important friends.

PERSONALLY, I like juke boxes. Sitting in a hamburg joint with nothing much else to do than look at hamburgs sizzling on a hot plate I like to stuff a nickel into a juke box and watch the almost human mechanism pick out a record of Horace Heidt and gently deposit it onto a turnwheel while soft sweet music comes out below.

I like musicians, too. When the talkies came it looked as if most of them would have to turn to other jobs like selling insurance. Radio saved their musical lives. The CBC hired hundreds of them. The Montreal and Toronto Symphonies were given regular programs. Alexander Chuhaldin's orchestra broadcast more than 400 programs. The Adaskins, the Dainties, the Rouses, the Waddingtons and the Pratzes had all the work they could do and earned a good living in the job they liked.

Then one day James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, (A.F. of L.) stood up behind the biggest desk in all Chicago and ordered 140,000 union musicians to stop making any more records or radio transcriptions for commercial use. His order meant no more new juke box records. No more music on records for soap operas. No more music on records for spot announcements. Mr. Petrillo would show 'em who's boss around here.

Three days later Daniel Britt, special assistant to the United States Attorney-General asked the Federal Court for an injunction to restrain the American Federation of Musicians, including Mr. Petrillo and Mr. Walter Murdoch (president of the Toronto Musical Protective Association) from further enforcing an order prohibiting their members from making records for radio stations, juke boxes and other public purposes.

PERSONALLY, I like unions. I think they're a good thing. They protect the rights of hard-working musicians. They see that musicians get a decent salary and decent working hours.

But I don't like Mr. Petrillo's methods. I can't say I'm overly fond of Mr. Petrillo himself. I never met the man personally, but after reading a very frank pen-sketch of him in *Life* magazine, I'm sure I wouldn't like him.

His yearly salary is \$46,000, which is twice as much as the combined salary of John L. Lewis and William Green. He pays \$150 for his suits, and lives in a suite at the Waldorf when he goes to New York from Chicago. Children who want to organize an orchestra throw Mr. Petrillo into a fit. Army bands annoy him tremendously, and must get his personal permission before they can play at army benefits.

*Life* says: "When pleased, Petrillo has a benign, grandfatherly look set off by crinkly gray hair and a high, balding forehead. Ordinarily, however, his mouth turns down in a querulous line, and behind his rimless spectacles his pale blue eyes are cold and suspicious. He has a dazzling command of profanity which he delivers rapidly in a rasping voice out of the right side of his mouth. He is 5 ft. 6 in. tall, and weighs 180 pounds. He can call strikes at his own discretion, levy fines up to \$5,000 on any member, and revise or suspend the Musicians' constitution itself."

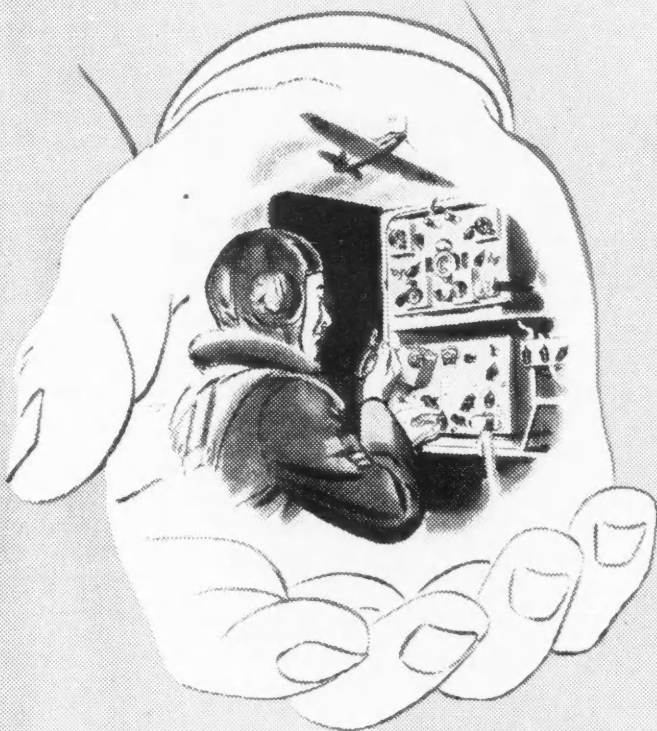
Walter Murdoch was quoted in the press as welcoming the United States Government investigation. "I am quite sure the union will be vindicated," he said. He accused the record manufacturers of "chiselling for years." He said musicians are "not interested in working for juke boxes." Canadian musicians had given plenty of free time for patriotic and social welfare endeavors, but "many times members of our own local have complained about the unfair competition of radio stations living on recordings, and the evils of the juke box industry."

ALONG with the more serious problem of when and where can the second front be opened, there is the question of who will take Major Gladstone Murray's place as general manager of the C.B.C.

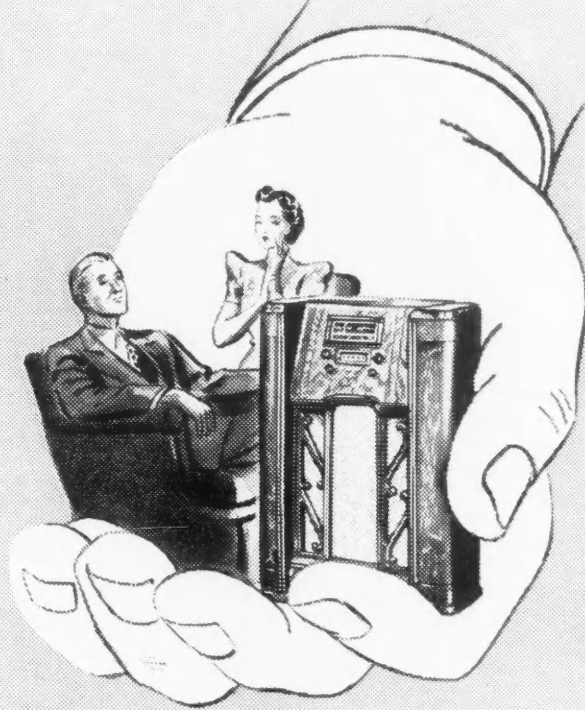
There are several people suggested for the post. Among them are: Reginald Brophy, of Montreal; Dr.

IT HAS TO BE

# This before This



RADIO FOR THE ARMED FORCES



RADIO FOR THE HOME

## RADIO FOR VICTORY COMES FIRST!

Now is a time of action... here is no place for halfway measures. Our peace-time activities weigh lightly in the balance against a war effort that has our very way of living at stake. We of Northern Electric—as an organization, and as individuals, are throwing our full weight into the supplying of materials of war—turning our pre-war experience into war-time accomplishment.

Radio is absolutely vital to the split-second action of modern warfare! The keenest leadership—the bravest and best-trained forces—the finest equipment—must have dependable radio for effective action! Therefore, since the earliest days of the War our resources—engineering and manufacturing—have been thrown into production of radio equipment for the armed forces.



### WORKING FOR VICTORY AND SAVING FOR VICTORY!

Pictured on the left is F. J. King, a skilled wood finisher, who has been with us for many years. He's one of the thousands of us Working for Victory through all out War Effort and—Saving for Victory through continuous and regular purchases of War Savings Certificates.



# Northern Electric

COMPANY LIMITED



# Sign Language Is Greatest Gift of Indians

**V**OLAPUK or Esperanto or Basic English or some language on the lines of these may eventually be established for the conduct of international affairs. But a universal knowledge of the American Sign Language would be of great value. I often think, toward annulling our strife of tongues when those of different speech meet each other.

That is a remarkable language. It is still "spoken" by many Indians. As for its origin: Whether primitive man first used speech or gesture to communicate his thoughts (probably he used both together—sounds and signs) there can be no doubt that the American Indian Sign Language was developed because of the need for communication between many tribes speaking different languages, not merely dialects of a common tongue. Among the widely roving tribes of the western plains it was most needed, most practised. It was used from the Saskatchewan to Mexico and perhaps much further. Why I add that I shall explain later.

John P. Harrington of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution, recently wrote of it: "The American Indian's greatest in-

vention was the Sign Language. By a system of several hundred signs, representing all the parts of speech, the Indians of the Plains conversed together with a flow of motions which equalled the articulatory dignity of spoken speech. Nowhere else in the primitive world was such a system of talk-without-talk even approached. . . . All who have studied the Sign Language of the Indians have marvelled at the eloquence and strength with which its few hundred signs can express almost any message that the speaker wishes to convey."

For several years I have studied it as occasion has allowed and it pleased me greatly that a Blackfoot Indian chief, two or three years ago, gave me a Blackfoot name signifying "One who uses the Sign Language." Not that I profess proficiency. I am always learning more on every visit to the Indian reservations.

**O**NE or two dictionaries of the Sign Language have been written. In a letter that Cunningham Graham wrote me on the subject he told me that he possessed one by a man called Hunter. There is also, in a book called *Warpath and Cattle Trail*

BY FREDERICK NIVEN

"The American Indian's greatest invention was the Sign Language," says a scientist. Mr. Niven, the Scottish-Canadian novelist, has learned quite a lot of it, and has a sort of honorary degree in it, for the Indians have named him "One who uses the Sign Language."

In these days of international intercourse, it might form the basis for a valuable means of communication.

(the author's name I forget), an appendix in the form of a dictionary of some of the signs. The late General Scott of the United States Army was very able in the Sign Talk and I believe was engaged on the preparation of a dictionary of it shortly before his death. Thompson Seton published one entitled *Sign Talk*, in 1918. The one I know best is *Indian Sign Language* by W. P. Clark (U.S. Army), published by L. R. Hamersly

and Company, Philadelphia, in 1885. With it I began my study of the subject, which was continued among the Indians.

In the introduction Captain Clark tells of how he came to compile it. During the Sioux and Cheyenne war of 1876-7 he was in command of some three hundred friendly enlisted Indian scouts of the Pawnee, Shoshone, Arapahoe, Cheyenne, Crow, and Sioux tribes—six tribes having different vocal languages. "I had, of course, before known of the Sign Language used by our Indians," he writes, "but here I was strongly impressed with its value and beauty. On the march, by the campfires at night, and in the early grey of morning just before charging down on a hostile Indian village, I took my first lessons in this language and . . . observed that these Indians, having different vocal languages, had no difficulty in communicating with each other and held constant intercourse by means of gestures." Eventually he was directed by Lieutenant-General Sheridan to submit a work on the Indian Sign Language, and went from tribe to tribe on the North American plains to gather material for it.

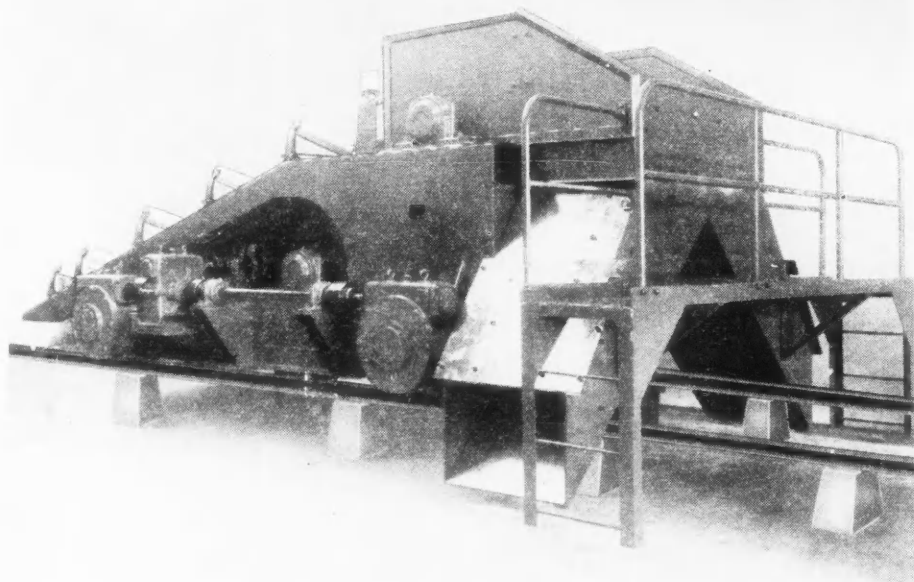
ter of fact, that many of the young men do know at least a little of it and find it useful on occasion when they are among white people of whom they are doubtful, to convey, with a small unobtrusive movement of their hands, a private comment or warning one to another.

**T**HE imitative signs anyone can readily understand, especially if he "thinks Indian," so to speak. For example, to tell of anything in water—fish, or beaver, or otter—the sign for drinking is first made: that is the lifting of a cupped hand to the mouth. For a beaver that gesture would be followed by the slapping of the palm of one hand on the back of the other, in imitation of the way in which a beaver gives warning of danger with a slap of its tail. For a fish it would be followed by a waving forward movement of the hand, for an otter by advancing the hand with second finger held up slightly and first and third making the motion of an otter swimming. Another sign for the otter is, after the motion of drinking, a movement of the hands before the ears as though winding something round pendant braids of hair, as it is the custom in many tribes to bind otterskin round these plaits—"otter-skin twists." (That is a sign, of course, that would have to be explained to one who did not know that Indian custom.)

The sign for water, then the sign for big—a lifting of the hands before the breast and moving of them out, far apart—would indicate an ocean. The White Chief over the Water, namely King George, would be told of by a series of gestures. First would be the sign for white men, the people who wear hats: That is a gesture imitating the raising of a hat from the head. Then would follow the conventional sign for a chief, a raising of the right forefinger in air with a final curving motion, symbolizing a person (the raised forefinger means a person) elevated above others and looking down on them. Then the signs for *water* and for *big* would be made and there would be a final swing of the hand far out to the east: The White Chief beyond the Atlantic Ocean.

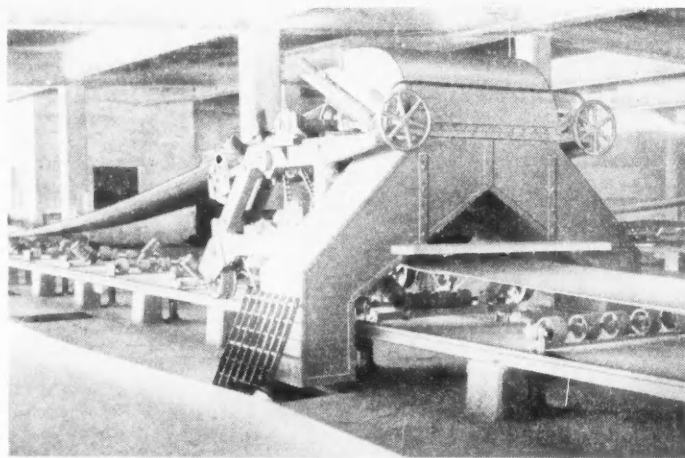
**A** GREAT number of the signs are obviously, imitative. A flapping of the hands, side by side, signifies a bird and the kind of bird is indicated by the next movement. A hawk is easily shown by a series of circular motions and a final pounce; a woodpecker by holding up the left arm, rigid, and tapping against it up and down with the first finger of the right hand; a prairie-chicken by lowering the hand, well down, and making the motion of pecking with the second finger and scratching with

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At bottom: Section of large mid-west grain conveyor built under the government's recent plan to accommodate surplus crop and facilitate the movement at the proper time to seaboard ports.



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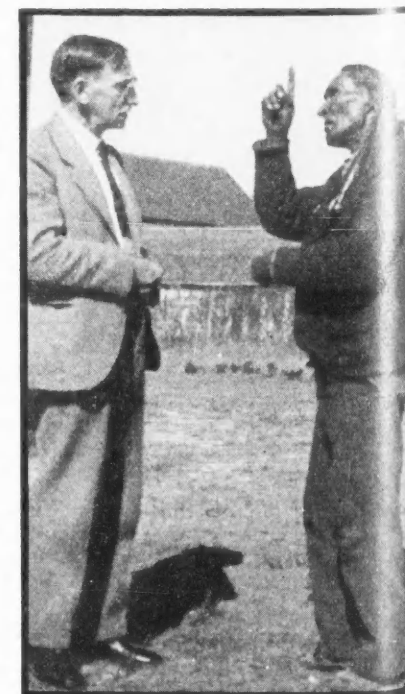
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Frederick Niven, Canadian author, converses in sign language with Sun Calf, a Blackfoot Indian, in Alberta. Both men are experts in this complex means of communication.

**I** CAN find no evidence that it is known on the coast of British Columbia. It may have been practised there generations ago, but if it was the Chinook Trade Jargon, that spread after white people came to those parts, must have eclipsed it. Indians of the west coast may assist conversation with signs but only of the sort that anyone might make to one of different speech, such as imitating the motions of rowing a boat when wanting to borrow one. Sign Language proper is something far beyond that, though inclusive of such signs. In many tribes it has been allowed to lapse but after I have been "talking" in it with old men who have little or no English I have several times heard young Indians who have been looking on remark that they should not let it lapse despite the fact that they speak English fluently, but should retain it as something of their own well worth retaining. I have a surmise, as a mat-



the first and third. I was on one of the reservations one day when a dance was in progress and I made a sign to an Indian, "What is that dance?" and he replied with the signs for Prairie-Chicken Dance and with such perfect descriptive motions that I laughed aloud in sheer pleasure over them. Dance is simply indicated by holding the hands slightly curved a few inches apart and with them making the throbbing motion of the drums. To ask a question, by the way, you make the mark of interrogation, as it were, at the beginning of the sentence; a waving left and right of the raised and opened right hand. That signifies that what follows is an inquiry.

A great number of the signs cannot, of course, be imitative. There are necessarily many of the meaning of which you have to be informed. I think, I know, yes, no, tomorrow, yesterday, good, bad, I forget, I remember, before, after, with: these, and many other words and phrases have inevitably, conventional signs though usually impressing the learner as delightfully apposite when their derivation is explained. Let no one imagine that only material things can be discussed in the Sign Language. In Oklahoma, where several tribes of different linguistic stock live close together, sermons have been preached entirely in Sign Language. The Sign Language is extremely graceful in the hands of an expert. There is no waving of the arms like windmills—and there is, by the way, never any accompanying facial grimace. The hands do it all.

As I write this I recall a story I heard of Red Cloud, the Sioux Chief. During the Ghost Dance trouble of fifty years ago or so the colonel of a cavalry regiment, sta-

In the adjoining column is an "impression" of the Arctic North of Canada in its present state of furious wartime activity, by Bishop Renison, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, who has just returned from a tour of the Arctic Diocese undertaken on behalf of its own spiritual head, Bishop Archibald Fleming.

tioned near Red Cloud's camp, hoped that by discussing with the chief they could come to some peaceful understanding. He found an old frontiersman who knew Indians well, and besought his aid. Together they went to see Red Cloud. The frontiersman did not speak Red Cloud's language (the Sioux—or Dakota) but he had excellent knowledge of the Sign Language. In the chief's tepee the three sat down. The colonel spoke and the frontiersman interpreted by signs, to which Red Cloud replied by signs. The interview apparently went well.

As the colonel and his interpreter rode back to the fort, said the former, "I think that was very satisfactory."

The frontiersman hesitated. "Are you doubtful?" asked the colonel.

"Just a little."

"How's that?"

"Well, it was almost as if the chief spoke with a bit of grumble in his voice."

"What do you mean?"

"He usually makes the signs with a wide and easy play of his hands," explained the interpreter. "Today he made them all very small and close. It was just like a man saying Yes with a grudging note, as if his heart was not in it."

# The Eagle Is Flying North

BY R. J. RENISON

THE patient, industrious beaver is a symbol not only of the Hudson's Bay Company, but of the whole vast sub-Arctic of Canada. He is slow, strong and sure.

To the North one day is a thousand years and a thousand years as one day.

An aeroplane trip from Edmonton to Aklavik is like flying over the craters of the moon. Time and space mean nothing. The dark green tundra reveals no life or movement. Mountains, lakes and rivers are no more real than the clouds.

Every piece of freight on our vessel is marked 273 HB, meaning that since 1670, the year of the Great Charter, the trade has ebbed and flowed.

In the distant outposts supplies were ordered two years in advance. Early in May from each post on the lower Mackenzie a York boat would leave, manned by Indians who would not see their wigwams again till the snow was flying. With the ice still on the banks of the river, the boats were hauled by trackers against the stream for eighteen hours a day. The flotilla grew at each post till Fort Simpson. Here the main brigade was formed. With new argosies from East and West they left about the middle of June. The costly bales were rowed across the sombre waters of Great Slave Lake, up the Athabasca to the Grand Portage where Waterways marks the junction with the Clearwater. The previous June a sailing ship had left Stromness Harbor in the Orkney Islands, landing the northern outfit at York Factory on Hudson's Bay. Before winter the outfit had been taken to Lake Winnipeg. In the Spring, Red River brigades ascended the Saskatchewan River to meet the Mackenzie brigades at Waterways. Here the exchange of cargoes was made—furs for trade goods, the furs reaching London a year and a half after they left the Northern Posts. For two centuries this quiet advance continued. The Napoleonic Wars were a thunderstorm, the American Revolution a passing cloud.

This June the historic meeting place of Waterways was the scene of strange surprise. The Brigades of the past met the Brigades of the future on the mosquito-infested prairie where the voyageurs held carnival a hundred years ago.

The American Eagle arrived in person. Without notice, the Alberta Northern Railway, which used to run just often enough to keep the grass cut on the tracks, suddenly began to run special trains laden with iron pipe. Thirty thousand tons of freight for Norman Wells. Jeeps, caterpillars, bulldozers running wild in the bush; steel river boats from the Mississippi to learn the tricks of the Mackenzie shoals; planes with important engineering officers of the American Army take off at the slightest provocation for a project a thousand miles away. A hundred and fifty-three years ago Alexander Mackenzie, near the junction of the Great Bear River, saw smoke from burning banks which are smouldering still. There is fuel there which has been waiting for millenniums. It will now have an opportunity to show why ages ago the swamps where the mastodon waded were destined to serve the little race of men, still unborn, in their hour of need.

Colored troops in summer khaki detrain at the rail head. The soft voices of Georgia and Tennessee are heard everywhere. "Where is this heah Norman?" "Is they grizzly bears there?"

Suddenly there appeared a Sourdough who has been fifty years in the North; after the Yukon gold rush was over he drifted over the Divide and has trapped and prospected in the Delta. He spoke to the strangers and comforted them.

"Boys," he said, "You don't need to worry about grizzly bears. They is very scarce, only one in ten ever grows up because they is eaten by timber wolves ten feet long. What you got to look out for is skeeters. They is the pale light complected kind with turned in toes. They don't bother me because I'm a Swede. They likes dark meat. I mind one time a pullman porter got the gold fever,

He started North with a fancy outfit. The first night on the river camped on a sandbar. He put up his skeeter net on four poles. Just after sundown the skeeters came in droves and clung to the sides of the net with their turned in toes. They was too big to get through so they shoved their babies in, and in fifteen minutes they was full grown. The water riz in the night and the rain came down in

buckets, so this here Nigger he had to wade ashore. He lay down on the rocks under a bush and put on his gum boots and slicker. He thought that he would rather smother than be eaten alive. Pretty soon they come at his face, so he put the dish over his head and luffed. In five minutes he heerd a noomatic drill coming b-zzz through the tin. He grabbed a rock and clinched the beak. He done that ten times and they flew away with the pan."

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THE Solomon Islands is probably not a place which many people would have suggested, a year ago, as the locale of the first American offensive of the war. Yet such is the world-embracing nature of the struggle, and such is the sharp influence of the internal-combustion engine on modern strategy, that success in the Solomons cannot fail to make itself felt as far away as India or Russia.

Looking at the globe one can see that what we are trying to do in the Solomons is to pry at the flank of the Jap position threatening Australia and covering their new conquests in the Netherlands Indies and the Philippines. If we succeed in establishing ourselves in the Solomons, the main Jap base for this area, at Rabaul in New Britain, is immediately menaced and the invader will be forced to give up his plans against Port Moresby.

If we could go on to establish ourselves in New Britain, the Jap bases

in the Caroline Islands, most important of which is Truk, which might be regarded as the keystone in the arch of Japanese naval power covering the Western Pacific, would be threatened. Especially would this be true if Wake were to be reoccupied also. Quite possibly the enemy would be forced to divert such powerful air reinforcements to this region as to hamper his plans for attack against Siberia or India.

#### Must Expect Losses

At the time of writing, early in the week, the Solomon operations are still in progress, and still meeting with stiff resistance. U.S. Marines and troops have been set ashore near Tulagi, at the cost of a cruiser sunk and two more, as well as two destroyers, damaged. It is not clear whether equivalent damage has been inflicted on the enemy in this action. But we have to expect losses when we take the offensive, and we have a large balance to work

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

on right at Tulagi, where the Americans caught and destroyed 14 out of 15 ships in harbor on the opening day of the Battle of the Coral Sea. These included one heavy cruiser and three light ones, two destroyers, four gunboats and a seaplane tender. So far in this war the Japs have lost about 18 cruisers to the American two.

It is fortunate that the Americans are ready for the offensive in the Western Pacific just at a time when a regular witches' brew appears to be foaming in India and the Congress Party policy, if carried to the limit, may paralyze the country's war industries and defence forces in the face of the enemy at the gates.

For with the Japs standing in Burma right alongside the Calcutta district, which contains three-quarters of Indian heavy industry, the Germans are pounding hard across the Caucasian land-bridge between Europe and Asia. Having advanced half-

way from Rostov to Baku already they may soon be at the borders of Persia. And what is there in Persia to stop them? Our Tenth Army there is weaker than the Ninth Army in Syria and Palestine, which in its turn is weaker than the Eighth Army in Egypt.

But much as the spectacle of revolt in India and a desire to get their cut before the Japs grab it all must spur the Germans on, it doesn't seem possible that under any circumstances they could reach India's western borders within, say, a couple of months. The Japs, however, are in position to attack immediately. A vital question is whether they have expected this development and made plans either to move in ahead of the Germans (Axis propaganda has never shown any agreement on the Indian question) or to concert their attack with Hitler's, or whether the Japs have instead made all their dispositions to attack Siberia, as Chungking insists they have.

As to the Indian dispute itself, this is no time to go over the whole case, even if I were expert on it, which I am not. It may be, as Anne O'Hare McCormick suggests in the *New York Times*, that better statesmanship might have presented India some months ago with provisional Dominion status and a formal guarantee backed by the United States, Russia and China of independence after the war.

#### Gandhi Policy Mad

But as things stand today, the essentials are simple and clear. There can be no freedom for India without a United Nations victory; and Gandhi's policy of crippling the United Nations defence of his country and his proposal for negotiating with the Japanese are mad. This is, besides, not the voice of the whole of India,

nor perhaps a half or a quarter of it. If the British and Indian governmental authorities did not oppose Congress, the Moslems and the Native Princes would, with infinitely more bloodshed.

It doesn't seem likely that Congress will receive a very sympathetic reply to their appeals for support from the long-suffering Chinese, the hard-pressed Russians, or the Americans, all of whom have an interest in the defence of India and in her aid in this struggle. Indeed the congratulations have so far come from the Japanese, and the sympathy from the German Radio, which conveys the "widespread contempt and disgust of all liberty-loving countries" for the repression in India—which at that time had accounted for 8 deaths.

Let us see, how many Czechs did the Germans butcher in return for Heydrich? Have they not, at a conservative estimate, killed or starved a million Russian soldiers and civilians by now? And how many of India's 387 millions would fall victim of violence or starvation should the Axis invade and conquer the country? But justice cannot be measured by arithmetic, and it is a tragic anomaly that Indians should be dying, as they think, for freedom, while setting themselves against the side which alone can assure them of it.

In Russia, the Germans, as we remarked, have now advanced half-way from their starting point in the Donetz Basin to Baku. In achieving this they have displayed a brilliant strategic plan, new tactical methods, and, as they claim, the most intense concentration of force yet achieved on the battlefield. First they swung a great armored scythe around to take Rostov from the north and east. Then, with the Soviet left flank pried loose from its anchor and left hanging in the air, they moved to scoop this up with another broad swing of the scythe through Salsk, Armavir and Maikop. Meanwhile the sizeable Soviet army retreating from Rostov was prevented from making a swift withdrawal by constant pressure on its rear, and further Soviet forces were tied down guarding the Taman peninsula against a landing from Kerch.

There has been no word yet from

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Map, courtesy New York Times

WAR RUNS AHEAD OF THE MAP—German claims, if often slightly anticipatory, have been fairly accurate concerning recent advances in Russia. Early in the week, having taken Krasnodar (1) and Maikop (2), and forced the Russians to retreat near Kropotkin (3), the Germans had sent armored units far ahead to Pyatigorsk. At Kotelnikov (4) and Kletskaia (5) the Soviets continued to hold well in the vitally important Battle of Stalingrad.



either side of such a landing; the chief role of the Germans in the Crimea apparently having been the dispatch of parachute troops to seize key junctions and improvise landing fields, with air-borne infantry following swiftly, together with light artillery and reconnaissance cars or tankettes. Of all this, as of the whole campaign, we have only the scantiest information to go on.

We have been witnessing, therefore, something like a 1940-style blitzkrieg, carried out in the confined space between the Nazi armored scythe and the shores of the Sea of Azov and Black Sea. This whole region has been firmly gripped and shaken. Its main cities and railway junctions have been seized by swiftly moving armored columns or by air-borne attackers, overwhelming local reserve infantry. And its armies have been divided and sub-divided, to be chewed up if the final process of annihilation can be completed.

With the possible exception of the Battles of Bialystok and Kiev this is the first time the Nazis have succeeded with this technique in Russia; elsewhere it has failed in her broad spaces. And if this success seems depressing, only consider that last year the Germans were trying to do this to the whole of European Russia, carrying on three enormous offensives at once, in the north, centre and south. This year they have had to concentrate the bulk of their offensive power in the south to achieve a notable success.

### Measuring Hitler's Success

The question for which we must seek an answer is: how much has Hitler succeeded in weakening Russia through this expenditure of time—quite irreplaceable to him—and of his own striking power, for he must have suffered heavy losses. If his strategy or that of his General Staff has been brilliant, it also involves considerable risk.

For the Russians have given the seemingly sound answer of retaining most of their aerial and armored power on the sector from Stalingrad northwards. A relatively minor fraction of their mechanical power appears to have been designated for the defence of the Caucasus, where it couldn't have been properly maintained and supplied, and if cut off and annihilated would have represented a severe loss. As it is, it may be that the Germans have succeeded in scooping up no more than, say, one-sixth or one-seventh of the Soviet front-line infantry strength. And they have yet to annihilate that. Many units will no doubt be able to retreat into the Caucasian foot-hills or down the Black Sea coast.

The main Soviet forces do appear, then, as the American ambassador to Russia, Admiral Standley, has affirmed, to remain intact, and the chief German gain to be the damage inflicted on Russia's war potential (without any equivalent gain in war potential by Germany, due to the scorched earth policy). This damage, it must be admitted, is very severe, and should on no account be mini-

mized. Without the iron ore of Kerch, the coal and locomotive shops of Voroshilovgrad, the farm machinery plants of Rostov, and the grain, sugar and oil of the Don steppes and the North Caucasus, all coming on top of the loss of the Ukraine, Russia will not be as strong as she was. One must also keep in mind the loss of millions more of population, with a potential supply of manpower for the army as great as all of Canada.

If the Germans can follow up by seizing the oil of Baku, ten times as important as that of Maikop, and the manganese of Trans-Caucasia, then Russia will have suffered a great

economic disaster. If these can be held, they won't be of much immediate use to Russia unless the Caspian-Volga traffic route can be kept open. This now appears very doubtful. Having swept the Soviet armies off to the west, the Germans would seem to have almost a free run across the great unploughed land stretching across to the Caspian and Astrakhan.

### How Deep in Russia?

Although, getting there and remaining there may prove to be different propositions. Not the least

interesting speculation is how deep in Russia the Germans plan on spending next winter. This, and much more, may be determined by the Soviet success in maintaining their position from Stalingrad to Voronezh, on the German flank.

With Novorossisk under siege, the Soviet Black Sea Fleet has lost its last important base, and will have left only the slight facilities of Batum. There has been some talk in the papers of it seeking to break out into the Mediterranean, or interning in a Turkish port. That doesn't sound like the Soviet tradition. I think that this fleet, which origin-

ally had one old battleship, four or five cruisers, mostly very old too, perhaps a dozen destroyers and an unknown number of submarines, will stay and fight to the last ship.

It will evacuate such troops as it can from Novorossisk, and then support the other forces which will doubtless retreat along the Black Sea coast from Tuapse towards Batum. Along here there are places where the gap between 8000-foot mountains and the sea is no more than 20 to 25 miles wide—a fine defensive position if the troops, guns and land-mines are available. On the Caspian side, the Derbent gap is about 35 miles wide.



## A SALVAGE POSTER\* for Bulletin Boards

The above poster is one of a series prepared by the Pulp and Paper Industry to help in the salvage drive. Copies will gladly be sent free of charge to any firm or other organization in Canada which can make good use of them.

These posters are printed in two colours, measure 10" x 13½" and are available in English and in French.

This is part of a campaign sponsored by the Pulp and Paper Industry in mill towns, emphasizing the importance of salvage and conservation. Advertisements, tying in with these posters, are also being run in these towns and a typical advertisement is reproduced above in miniature.

We shall be glad to supply you with copies of these posters for your bulletin boards. Just tell us how many you can profitably use and they will be mailed immediately.

\*These posters were prepared originally for use in pulp and paper mills but, in response to many requests, are now being made available without charge to other organizations throughout Canada.



The famous Czech night-fighter ace, Flight-Lt. Charles Kuttelwascher. He picks off German bombers as they return to their bases in France.

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# By the Sweat of Your Brow Shall You Win the War

A DOLF HITLER has said: "We have no gold but we don't need it. Our capacity for work is our gold and with it we will conquer the world."

Now, I am neither a pessimist nor a defeatist, but I believe that Hitler can make good his boast, unless we match the German capacity for work with much sterner performances of our own. We can't fight *work* with *money*. More voluntary work is needed, for paid work involves too much money. Every able-bodied man, woman and child not already at work, should voluntarily undertake some war job that would offset a similar effort in Germany. And we must learn to work for ourselves instead of working to pay someone else to work for us.

Before proceeding further, let me say that the following remarks are not directed at my readers. Every one knows that YOU are working and giving, up to your limit. My remarks apply to your neighbors, friends and in-laws; to those who like the absentees from church never hear the fulminations hurled at their empty seats by the clergyman.

We fondly believed that we could

win this war on an economic basis. We were going to strangle Germany, cut off her channels of supplies, isolate her from world trade. We were going to see that she got no gold (or its equivalent) from outside her frontiers and what she had within, we would not use in trade. So what?

She didn't strangle. Instead, Hitler made the pronouncement quoted above and he has proven that up to now and under his system he can fight the war better than we can!

Hitler doesn't need money and yet we are still trying to persuade him that he does. Personally, I don't feel that we can do it. Imagine sending a group of bankers to the Pacific Coast to stem a Japanese invasion by crying:

"Oh, but gentlemen, you can't land here. You have no credit in this country!"

Imagine sending bags of gold—clawed from the entrails of the earth and recently buried deep in the earth again—to General MacArthur's gallant fighting forces. "Fling this valued yellow stuff at 'em," the General orders. "Give 'em a dose of what they ought to have. That'll fix 'em!"

But will it?

BY MADGE MACBETH

In this article the President of the Canadian Authors' Association suggests that we should all GIVE of our own labor as well as money to lick Hitler.

"Of course not," you say. "We know you can't fight with gold as a weapon. It's what gold stands for."

Very well! Get what it stands for without using it, just as the Axis does. Save money for that which nothing but money will buy. Don't use it for so much of what we should get for nothing. Then, we'll have a chance of forging ahead.

We're not strangling Hitler. We're strangling ourselves with departmental confusion, duplication, lack of cohesion and inefficiency that no genius in the world could cope with. We are fighting a total war—a war of death and burning and destruction—with peace-time business methods; on paper, with filing cabinets, adding machines, over-organization. And each time a Department becomes top-

heavy, too unwieldy to function, a new one is formed while government expenditures climb to astronomical proportions. Where can we get a continuous flow of money to equal our war costs of \$4,750,000 a day?

We could save millions of governmental dollars (which after all are ours) by substituting a picture of Work for that of Money. At present, behind all our operations and endeavors, there looms the shadow of money. How much will we be paid? We think of work in terms of money. I submit that this must be reversed... we must think of money in terms of work. We must learn to do without money in a money-ridden world.

Work is a substitute for money. Let's try using that.

Now, it may seem like a digression to say that I have never returned from foreign countries without being struck by the fact that we have lost the will-to-work at anything save office work. As a nation, we spend great sums to avoid performing simple tasks for ourselves. That avoidance costs money. Take cleaning; although we have all kinds of aids for easy washing, a large number of people pay cleaners to do their work. This is expensive. With patience, soap or cleansing fluid, spots and soil can be removed at home. Hundreds of men spend money on shoe shines, when they could achieve the same result by brushing their own shoes. How many women in well-to-do families mend, nowadays? How many daughters are taught to sew? The words all too-frequently heard are: "It doesn't pay to repair this." Whom doesn't it pay? The high-pressure salesman, obviously, and the mass producer, who must persuade us to shorten the lives of their products so that they may sell more. People are constantly saying, "My time is worth money. I can't waste it on this job." Is time only well-spent when it earns money to pay someone else to do a job that you could do for yourself? I doubt it.

## Will-to-Work Needed

What we need now, is not a so-called leisured class but people with the will-to-work exactly as their opposite numbers are working in Germany. I feel that we can no longer depend on others to perform tasks we could perform for ourselves and that the requiring of such help is *stealing* labor that should be given to war work only. I feel that women should replace men in practically every field of endeavor and that a great volume of work done by men and women should be voluntary.

In Germany there are, of course, thousands of paid workers but as I shall show you later, hundreds of these find time to give *additional* voluntary service to the State. This also applies to England. In our country, hundreds of people are asking for and receiving war jobs with salaries attached. This, to them, is "war work", but it costs the Government a lot of money. The head of a certain Department stated recently that he could employ 2,000 girls a month. At a minimum wage of \$65... well, figure it out for yourself. Where is this money coming from? Your pockets and mine and the pockets of the girls themselves. The head of some other Department wants 500 youths for some different sort of work. They will be paid for their labor. Where is the money coming from? Your pockets and mine and the pockets of the youths themselves. Worse; it is coming from the resources of the future.

Why not call for volunteers? When thousands of helpers are needed for Poppy Day, they come forward. When Rotary or some other organization needs workers, they know such will be available. WHY CAN'T THE SAME APPLY TO THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE WINNING OF THE WAR?

One answer I frequently get is that there would be no control over voluntary workers. I deny it. There are tens of thousands of women in Canada who for the sake of their men overseas would gladly yield to whatever discipline was necessary. There are thousands of women who would

have undertaken to sell this last Victory Loan without a penny's remuneration. Women work hard and voluntarily in the Red Cross, Ys, and the like. They would gladly undertake Government work on the same basis.

Why can't Canadians see—as Eric Knight said—that what occurs where is actually happening to us? Can we not prod our sluggish imagination and picture the Germans on the East coast and the Japs on the West and our desperate need for defenses? If the Germans or the Japs were scheduled to land tomorrow, would we still demand pay for filling sandbags, or could Canadians be stirred to volunteer to protect themselves?

## The German Cook

General McNaughton has asked for more experimental work, for better machines and the mass production of equipment for war. Thousands of pairs of hands could help produce war machines after only a little instruction. I don't know a woman who would hesitate to help, especially if she knew no private individual or corporation was being benefitted at her expense. Volunteer work, until it got geared and organized, might require more individuals than would be the case with paid workers, but every organization knows how to put shifts of volunteers to work and the government could do the same.

Children are given tasks to perform in Germany. I do not know how exacting those tasks are, but we could put our young people to work with good practical as well as psychological results. I know dozens of children who do no war work whatever, who live exactly as they did in peace-time, or who, if they save a little money for stamps, feel that they have gone a long way towards defeating Hitler. It's the work of their hands we could use.

I tried during the summer holidays to get children to strip the tinfoil used in permanent waving, and could not find one child who was willing to undertake the job!

I know half-a-dozen cooks who are earning good wages, and who not only are doing nothing to promote the war effort but are *unwilling* to. One of them of whom I can speak with authority has never given one cent to the war cause.

Five years ago, when I was in Germany, I spoke to the cook in the German house where I was living. "What time do you come to work?" I asked her. "At seven, and I leave at nine. But, of course, I begin work earlier than that," she went on. "This month, it is my job to distribute propaganda, from five to seven, to the workmen who go into Hamburg. Then, after two hours on the street, I come here." "How much do you get for that?" I asked. Astonished, she answered me. "I get nothing—I don't want to be paid for serving my leader and my country!"

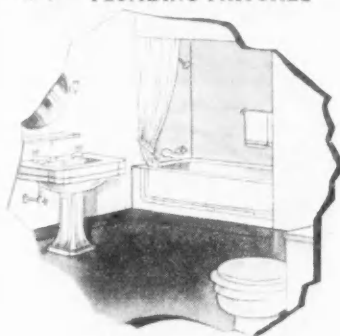
If 5,000,000 people would give the equivalent of \$5 weekly—in work, even office work if that's all they can do—for the government... well, figure it out for yourself. What is there so difficult about it? If five million people determined to save \$5 worth of material a month... extending the life of various commodities, for example, sheets, towels, lingerie, not to mention food stuffs... well, figure that out for yourself.

Another objection I often hear when speaking of volunteers for government work is that you can't put them with paid workers. Why not? If I *want* to volunteer, if I *want* to do my share in saving my country, I can work with any number of paid employees. Some Red Cross workers are paid, but volunteers work at their side. What's the difference whether one serves eight hours a week in a canteen or superfluous shop or the Post Office or the Customs? The fact remains, we must have more workers! And there are thousands who could give a few hours a day without disrupting their present routine. And the less money we spend to get them, the more we'll have for actual implements of war for the soldiers in the field.



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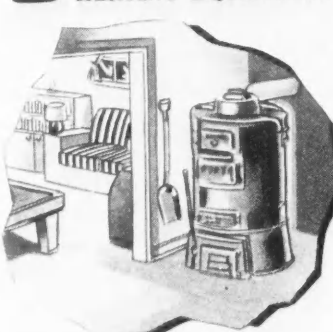
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# THE LONDON LETTER

## Britain Proposes "Public Corporations"

BY P. O'D.

LORD REITH really started something the other day, when he proposed in the House of Lords that what are known as "public corporations" should be adopted as a system for the administration of essential public services after the war. Just at the moment the war news is apt to make one a little pessimistic as to how far off that is likely to be. Still there is nothing like planning well in advance, be the war news what it may. Lord Reith was doing a useful job of work.

The great advantage of the "public corporation" is that it is a sort of halfway house between private operation—for private profit, of course—and government control. It is one more instance of the British instinct for compromise. Ordinary commercial exploitation is apt to be selfish and even predatory. Government control leads generally to such endless coils of red tape that all effective movement becomes almost impossible.

As one eminent British manufacturer said recently in an article in the *Economic Journal*, "Government bureaucracy, as it exists in this country, has proved itself incapable of conducting business efficiently." Lord Reith, who ought to know as much as anyone about the way Government departments work, has been the boss of several—is evidently of much the same opinion.

The "public corporation" is an attempt to make the best of both

worlds, to get away from the motive of private profit, to aim chiefly at efficient public service, but at the same time to avoid the delays, the formalism, and the timidity and muddle of political control. It operates like an ordinary joint-stock company, but it has no shareholders. It is established by the Government, with a charter defining its duties and privileges, and its general policy is subject to discussion in Parliament. Otherwise its directors are free to run it as they think best.

This is no new idea. The B.B.C. is such an organization. So is the London Transport Board, the Port of London Authority, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Central Electricity Board—all institutions which have proven their value and efficiency. What is new in Lord Reith's proposal is that the method should be enormously extended to cover a very wide range of industrial activity, transportation, building, the supply of light and power, almost everything that can be regarded as a public service in the larger sense.

Naturally there are snags, as the critics have been prompt to point

—chiefly that such institutions are of necessity monopolistic in character, that it is the consumer who gets squeezed if the business is not well run, and that distant Parliamentary control is a poor substitute for the disciplinary effect of open competition.

Far be it from me to try to assess the justice of these criticisms. I write of such high and abstruse matters with the timidity of an earnest amateur attempting the Eastern trick of walking across a bed of live coals in his bare feet interesting but rather perilous!

The fact remains that such "public corporations" as we already have seem to work very well indeed, and that Lord Reith's proposals have received a very good, even an enthusiastic, Press.

### Hyde Park Fishing

One of the pleasant sights of the Paris of before the war, the Paris that now seems so far away both in space and time, was the fishermen

along the Seine. All through the long summer days they sat on the river wall, patiently watching the little floats that bobbed about in the water before them—more through the action of passing craft than because of anything the fish did.

Once in a while one of them would give a startled ejaculation and jerk out of the water a little fish about the length of your hand. There would be mild expressions of surprise and congratulation from his neighbors, and then everyone would return to his tranquil contemplation of the Seine, of Paris—of life, perhaps. Fishing is a philosophic pursuit, and they were fishing. It probably seemed enough, whether they caught anything or not, sitting quietly there in the shade of the plane-trees along the quays.

London has never had anything like that to offer. The Thames is a tidal river. There is plenty of fishing at any rate, plenty of fishermen along the upper reaches beyond the Town. But seldom have I seen a fisherman cast a line from one of the Embankments, whether Chelsea or Victoria. The waters either roll in a turbid flood or retire out of reach beyond the stretches of oily mud. Even the most philosophic fisherman likes to feel that he is really fishing for something.

Now at last an effort has been made to fill this gap in the amenities of London. There is fishing in Hyde Park, in the wild waters of the Serpentine—as wild, that is, as they can be made by the pleasure-boats and the bathers. After 20 years of effort the London Angling Association has finally had its way. The authorities have relented, and 3000 permits to fish have already been issued, while some 3000 more are waiting to be decided upon. It looks as if the fish in the Serpentine were in for a very lively season.

### Stockingless Legs

The ladies of England are being asked to go without stockings this summer in order to conserve supplies. They are in fact being warned that unless they do, there probably won't be stockings enough to go around next winter. And obviously it is much more important to have some sort of covering on the leg when the wintry winds do blow, and even the smoothest and most beautiful skin loses most of its charm. There is nothing alluring about areas of purple goose-flesh, however shapely the general contours may remain.

It is the Board of Trade that makes the request, and the feminine response to the appeal will probably be

general far more general than one likes to contemplate. There are legs that are lovely just as nature has fashioned them, but a great many more that require all the disguise that the hosiery art can supply—and then some.

This sounds unchivalrous, I know, but there are facts that refuse to be ignored. The aesthetic eye is in for some terrible shocks. But here and there and every now and then, brothers, there should be compensations—legs about which, like Dickens's Simon Tappertit, we may ask if they are really legs or just a "vision that we see before us". Lovely in stockings, but lovelier without! Once in a while we may have reason to be grateful, even to officials of the Board of Trade.

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## The Princes of India

BY SADHU SINGH DHAMI

THE INDIAN STATES AND INDIAN FEDERATION, by Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency. (Macmillans. \$1.10.)

THE PRINCES of India are a strange, fascinating anomaly in the modern world. Protected by British bayonets from foreign aggression and internal revolt, they have all the defects of an organism living on sufferance. Glittering relics of the past, autocratic as the Moguls of old, they rule over one-third of India's territory and one-fifth of her population. What has been their past? What will be their future?

A former governor of the Punjab, gives the usual official answer to these questions in his short, valuable book. It is pithy, precise and gives all the necessary historical background. Here is no romantic atmosphere, no glamorous episodes and no comic opera flavor which a progressive writer might be tempted to give to the treatment of the princes

in these days. The book is scholarly without being dull and factual yet not boring. It deals with the emergence of the Indian States, their relation with the British Government, particularly since the Reform Acts of 1919 and 1935, and their place in the India of tomorrow. Although the bureaucratic lingo crops up here and there, the style is simple and lucid.

Its glaring defect is that the problems of the States are considered simply as the problems of the princes. Have the 80 million people of the States anything to say? Obviously, Sir Geoffrey thinks not. It seems that he has left the most vital factor out of consideration. It is a mistaken view to think that the future of the States is to be decided merely by an agreement between the British and the princes. But for this very serious shortcoming, the book is well worth reading. Its merit lies in its treatment of the past rather than in its outlook for the future.

## Senators Have Wives Too

BY STEWART C. EASTON

WASHINGTON WALTZ, by Helen Lombard Ryersons. \$3.00.

WASHINGTON, like Ottawa and Canberra, has little reason for existence save as the headquarters of Government. In this it is unlike London or any European capital, in which diplomatic life forms only a very small part of the total. The activities of an ambassador, in, say, Berlin, do not affect the entire life of the German capital, and are known only to a few. On the other hand in Washington, where social life centres round the Embassies, every inhabitant of the city is influenced by the doings of the White House and the Diplomatic Corps. The result is that, since policy is framed in Washington, a good ambassador can have an influence on the policies of the U.S.

out of all proportion to the merits of the case. A bungled garden party, a magnificent dinner, the reputed engagement of a hitherto eligible bachelor-ambassador, can actually have an immediate effect on the destinies of nations, since Washington legislators are devastatingly human.

Gradually the European governments have recognized this, and regulated their policy and appointments accordingly. Thus Mrs. Lombard's book, which might have been only the title-tattle of diplomatic life, has an importance that should not be underestimated. She tells of the moulding of Washington opinion by Axis and Allied envoys, which, as wife of the French Military attaché, she saw at first hand. The book is full of interest, and told with zest and punch.

## A Look at Things Various

BLUENOSE, a Portrait of Nova Scotia, by Dorothy Duncan. (Collins, \$3.50.)

HERE is a travel-book, a history, a guide-book, and an amiable chatter-book all in one and stretching well over 250 pages. It is pleasantly illustrated, as is fitting, since it deals with a peninsula which is all pictorial, and the text is friendly and gracious.

HIGH STAKES, a novel of Nazi Espionage in America, by Curt Reiss. (Allen, \$3.)

HERE is a prefatory note decidedly unusual. "The characters portrayed in this book are not wholly fictitious. Any similarity to persons living or dead is not coincidental." The author takes the strange and almost incredible facts concerning the spy-rings in the United States during 1941, trims them only slightly, adds a pinch of romance and provides a thriller, that, once picked up, will not be easily laid down. The main story is true, documented by the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And it throws light on the wild invention, and stupidity, of the common enemy of mankind.

THE CASE OF KINNEAR, a novel by Robert Allison Hood. (Macmillans, \$2.50.)

A CENTURY ago in the Church of Scotland dispute arose concerning the power of a noble or squire to present a candidate for the office of Minister to any Congregation on his estate. The General Assembly held that if a majority of the male members of the congregation objected to the man named, then the Presbytery must reject him.

Into the midst of this controversy

steps Rev. Colin Erskine, aged 24, presented to the living of Kinnear by Sir John Lindsay. The young man has been seen helping a little boy to sail a boat on the Sabbath, and the Session objects to his appointment, even though Sir John insists. Colin refuses to accept the presentation, deeply angering his patron and his daughter Grizel with whom the young man is in love. In time, all comes right.

The theme is too slight to be inter-

esting, and the love-interest is too placid. There is no real conflict; merely mild disagreement, and the end is foreseen from the beginning.

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For a while the Home Front went short of Heinz 57 Varieties. We were building up a National emergency reserve. Now that the first needs are being satisfied and adaptation to war conditions is completed, more and more supplies will enliven the Civilian larder.

But one point remains unchanged. Quality cannot be sacrificed just to increase production—in this sense the flag of the 57 is nailed to the mast.

There will be no surrender in quality. Every new can of the 57 Varieties is a renewed pledge of faith—an unbreakable faith.



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● We are proud of the contribution our British organization is making to the war effort of the Empire. The message reproduced herewith typifies the whole-hearted determination of the House of Heinz in Britain, as in Canada, Australia, and the United States, to co-operate in every way possible in the stern task confronting the free nations today . . . the task of winning the war.

Owing to the urgent need for conservation of essential materials required by our war industries, and resultant government restrictions in Canada, perhaps you may not

always find your favourite Heinz variety at your grocer's. But we shall do our best to keep all our dealers as well supplied as possible, and we know that you will accept any disappointment in the spirit of true co-operation.

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"Punch," May 18, 1942



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DAN CUPID, ESQUIRE, bow-and-arrow champion, has been doing a roaring business in so-called "war weddings," a fact over which sociologists of gloomy outlook are beginning to shake their heads and tut-tut in lugubrious tones.

Looking at it purely from the feminine angle, should the girl who is left behind marry him before he goes marching or flying off to war? The answer—feminine—is likely to be "Yes." There may not be very sound reasons, in fact the reasons may seem quite unsound to most, but intuition often arrives much more quickly at a point to which long-range reasoning plods a more round-about path.

It must be borne in mind that in all likelihood the sociologists who would

curb young Mr. Cupid's activities are older persons. But the people who are doing the marrying are young and not timid of life. Nor is this a peculiarity of this generation. If all the marriages of all our forebears had been arranged only when the future was assured emotionally and financially, we venture to say that very few of them would have taken place—a fact that would have put the Vital Statistics people in a fine

dither. And for that matter, where would you and I be today?

The girl who marries because she is in love—not with the uniform he wears but the man—although it may mean a long parting under trying circumstances, has high courage. As for the future, it seems logical that the man who has fought for his country, will be more firmly and more quick-

ly established as part of that country's life again when he returns to a home and a wife.

But if there must be reasons for war time weddings, what could be sounder from the feminine viewpoint of the girl who stays home than that which lies behind the answer of an American soldier who, when asked why he liked Australian girls so well, replied, "I like Australian girls because they are here."

# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Brides Who Stay at Home

BY BERNICE COFFEY

### Foreigner

Stories about concerning the lack of information about Canada in the United States. We heard the latest and, to our mind, one of the best of them from a visitor to the East, Miss Lillian Allan, who's a B.A., and lectures on Home Economics and Interior Decoration at the University of Manitoba.

Four of her friends from Saskatchewan went on a motor trip that took them through many of the States. This, children, was in the days when a rubber tire was only a rubber tire. Arriving in a small town in Pennsylvania, three of the group suffering from the pangs of hunger took themselves off to find something to eat, leaving the fourth member of the group alone in the car. As she sat there two urchins sauntering along the street were halted in their tracks by the sight of the "Sask." license on the car.

After a puzzled conference, the larger urchin approached the car.

"Where're you from, lady?" he inquired.

"Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan," was the reply.

"Jeepers!" said the large urchin, turning in amazement to the small urchin, "She doesn't even speak our language!"

### Hunger's Cloak

France, formerly the most highly publicized style center in the world, today is virtually a closed book. But the rudiments of the Paris couture still exist, according to a woman who left there "unofficially" and arrived on this continent only two months ago. The handicaps are many, and "artificial" fabrics are used exclusively, but the designers strive to compensate for this by clever execution of their ideas. Fabrics are difficult to obtain even with the necessary "tickets," but once they are obtained the designer can go ahead untrammelled by rules or regulations.

Today's French fashions are very different from our own because the French woman, who doesn't get sufficient food, is very thin and her clothes are designed to conceal the deficiencies of her figure.

### Horse and Carriage Days

For the bemusement of those who may be toying with the idea of investing in a steed and a carriage as a means of dealing with future transportation difficulties, we should like to point out that a whole new field of etiquette may be opening up with the coming of the horse into our lives. In the face of the lack of modern precedent as far as we know Emily Post has yet to make a modern pronouncement on horse and carriage etiquette—we turn to "Manners and Rules of Good Society," written at the beginning of this extraordinary century by one who only veils her identity as "By A Member of the Aristocracy."

Those who may be worried or necessarily about the tender feelings of either a socially conscious house or society itself will find that the rules laid down by "A member of the Aristocracy" concerning driving are thus:

"From 3 to 6.30 are the recessed hours for the afternoon drive during summer, and from 2.30 to 4.30 during the winter."

"In the afternoon young ladies may drive alone in the public thoroughfares, unaccompanied by married ladies. It is permissible for a young lady to drive alone in the Park or in the streets. A married lady can, as a matter of course, drive unaccompanied."

"It is usual for the owner of a carriage to sit with her face to the horses; when a married lady is driving with her she should sit beside her. When young ladies are driving with her in addition to the married lady they should sit with their backs to the horses."

This particular book of etiquette completely ignores the buggy as an equipage involving ceremonial manners which is fortunate. It's comforting somehow, to know that one can go tootling about in one, at all hours, if this becomes necessary, without seeming a bit of a cad.

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## Sailing Made Unbelievably Simple

A SLIGHTLY nautical costume may be rather fetching, but it is a dangerous outfit to sport because you never know when you are going to run into a yacht, and if you are dressed for the part it is a little awkward backing out of sailing in it. Even the jaunty white cap, the dark blue slacks and the swanky cable-knit sweater are small compensa-

BY BABS WARNER BROWN

tion for the perils and discomforts of life on the ocean wave. In case a yacht—or more likely a dinghy—does catch up with you, a few pointers from a leary landlubber might not come amiss.

The simplest way of dealing with dinghies and their ever enthusiastic owners, if you do get inveigled into sailing with them, is to develop, automatically, a dislocated shoulder or at least a sprained wrist at the mere mention of putting to sea. This will relieve you of even attempting to tackle the mass of ropes, sails, anchors, spars, rudders, etc., that seem to clutter up the average craft and will enable you to rest in comparative peace on the bottom of the boat, trying to look as decorative a piece of ballast as the circumstances permit. It is a pronounced failing on the part of sea-faring persons that the moment they get you aboard their boat they conclude that it will be good for you to learn how to rig the thing, while they sit in the stern (blunt end) shrieking directions in an incomprehensible language all their own.

is a halyard altogether one gets very clipped and what ho by the end of an afternoon's sailing. Cracking a spin-nacker, doesn't mean breaking anything. There is nothing equestrian about the horse that supports the boom. Weighing anchor (although it generally weighs rather a lot) has no connection with avoidupois and casting off the painter doesn't necessarily entail ducking the long haired young man who dabbles in water colors. But to return to the rigging.

Raising the mains'l is an extraordinarily difficult feat as there are two spars, one along the bottom (the boom) and one at a rather curious angle at the top (the gaff). Hence, no doubt, the expression "standing the gaff"—and a good deal of standing it takes too. When pulling it up by the rope and pulley system all one needs to complete the Charles Atlas effect is a small leopard skin. Next comes the rudder. This is the thing that flaps about at the end of the boat and if you push the handle-pardon-me-tiller one way the boat goes the other. Releasing the centre board is more Charles Atlas stuff as the thing has a tendency to go right on down to the bottom of the lake; so has the anchor only this is worse because it is likely to take you with it if one foot should be resting casually on the coil of rope to which it is attached.

If the craft is a bit wet under foot and fanny, the Skipper is apt to put you to work with the pump. It is advisable to have the open end of this instrument over the side rather than in the Skipper's lap if good feeling is to be preserved between him and the crew.

### Off to Sea

When you finally put to sea, the rather harmless, flapping thing that was the boat suddenly leaps to life in the most alarming manner. More unintelligible directions are hurled at your head and you find that against your better judgment you have been persuaded onto the utmost edge of the boat, clutching a rope and leaning out over the waves. This is hitching—or is it hiking? The other side of the boat is well under water and all that lies between you and a swamping is an utterly inadequate little ridge called the coaming. Just when you are beginning to feel the motion it is unfortunate if the Skipper starts discussing reaching and running. However the terms have not the significance you would expect, applying merely to the direction in which the boat is travelling.

In moments of crisis such meaningless commands as "Belay the out-haul!" or "Sheet home the jib!" may be tossed back and forth between the crew. In such cases it is as well to do absolutely nothing, because (1) You can always say you didn't know they meant you and (2) It's all their own fault for not talking English in the first place. When at sea you go through a series of manoeuvres known as Going About (nothing in particular) and Laying Off and Luffing; when the Skipper suggests the latter his accent is neither foreign nor his intentions amorous.

### Yo, ho! ho!

Altogether, sailing is a most unusual pastime and one of its chief joys is returning to port, though even this pleasure is marred by the fact that all the bother of rigging has to be repeated in reverse. However when you do finally struggle ashore with your bruised knees and blistered hands, you can throw your weight about a good deal amongst the other landlubbers, and the nautical costume can be worn with a new air and the cap tilted at just that rakish angle that suggests a slight contempt for those who do not venture "down to the sea in ships."



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### Complications

The first thing to be dealt with is nearly always the waterproof cover, stretched tightly in all directions, made fast with a complicated system of hooks and eyes and affording the minimum of footholds. Removing this is about as easy as peeling an egg without breaking the shell. The next thing is the jib. This is the triangular shaped sail that goes in front of the mast. Here again you run into more hook and eye complications, invariably getting the thing on upside down or inside out—dinghy owners are very difficult to satisfy. You attach it by one corner to the bow (sharp end), one to a piece of rope that runs up the mast (the jib halyard) and one to the jib sheets. N.B. Nautical terms are most confusing, generally meaning the opposite to what you would expect.

### Not What It Seems

Thus ropes pulling sails up and down are halyards, but pulling them in and out, are sheets, although they haven't the remotest resemblance to bedclothes; while a sail, which looks just like a sheet, isn't, although they are often said to be spread. The left side of a craft when one is facing the bow is called at all times the port, when like as not the port would be much more accessible from the other side, which is referred to as the starboard, although the stars are generally found directly overhead.

The hatch, looking much more like a hutch, and only found on larger vessels, consists of a pair of pantry doors leading directly to a rectangular chasm by way of a companion way. The fallacy of this nomenclature is that the companion way isn't in the least companionable as there is seldom room for more than one emaciated mariner (taking shallow breaths). If you are exceedingly fortunate it is possible to find a sort of ladder and by clutching at a couple of rungs on the way down, somewhat alleviate the nasty jar of landing on your back amid a corrugation of ribs, keel, etc., on the bottom of the boat.

### Pronunciation

And then look at the pronunciation! Leeward—a nice, straightforward word like that, is pronounced something rather close to lewd—as in Lewd Lucy. You never articulate more than you have to. A top gallant (although you don't come across these much) is a to'gallant, a studding sail is a stuns'l, a main-sail is a mains'l and a halyard

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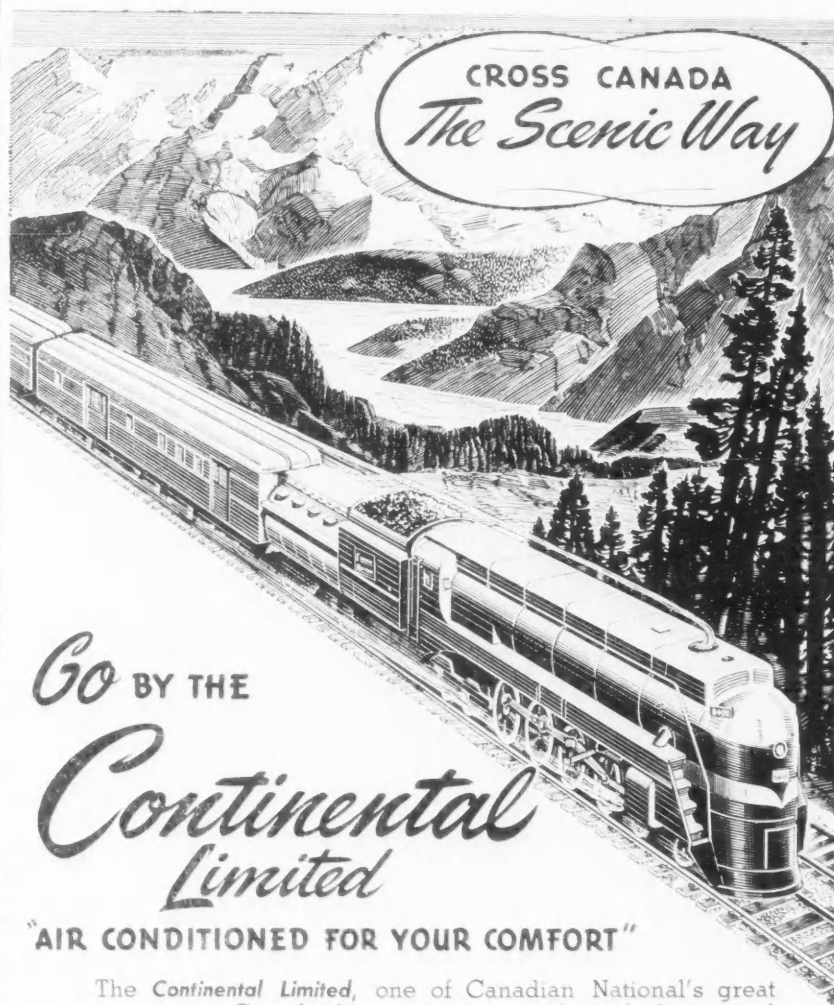
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# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Borré Shines in French Compositions

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE present summer in Toronto has been marked by performances of many unfamiliar compositions by celebrities of the past. There is for instance the illustrious French composer Camille Saint-Saëns. To the average concert-goer his name signifies two numbers, Delilah's aria "My heart at thy sweet voice," and the symphonic poem "Danse Macabre." Yet in seventy years of more or less constant activity he produced an enormous number of works covering every accepted musical form great and small.

Within the past few weeks the writer has been fortunate in hearing several major compositions from his pen which illustrated his amazing brilliance and versatility. At the end of June Victor Kolar conducted the fascinating Scottish ballet music he devised for his early opera "Henry VIII." Not long afterward Kathleen Parlow, assisted by Frances Marr, played his dazzling Sonata in D minor for violin and piano. At the Proms last week the Toronto conductor César Borré revived two of the noblest of his orchestral works, the Marche Héroïque and the Symphony No. 3 in C minor, composed in memory of his teacher and friend Franz Liszt.

Saint-Saëns was born in 1835 and died in 1921. He was a prodigy at nine, and from his early teens was a picturesque figure in the musical world of his native Paris. When at the age of eighty he came to America as one of the French Commissioners to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, he had the longest and most fascinating retrospect of any composer then living. Had a great war not been raging, he would probably have been accorded a royal progress across the continent. As it was, France's gesture in sending him to America was the best possible propaganda. Here was a man who in his youth had been one of the "courtiers" of the aged Rossini in Paris, and who had personally known almost every musician of first rank during the previous half-century. Among the great and near-great the man who influenced him most was Franz Liszt, his parallel in versatility. It was under Liszt's influence that Saint-Saëns composed the very first of all French symphonic poems, "Omphale's Spinning Wheel," still heard on orchestral programs. He was indebted to Liszt for getting "Samson et Dalila" its first performance at Weimar in 1877.

It is significant that when in 1886 he completed his symphony in memory of Liszt he decided to conduct its first performance in London with the Philharmonic Orchestra. The decision was due to the fact that for years he had been a familiar and popular figure in London musical circles. His friend Herman Klein describes a colorful occasion in 1892

when the University of Cambridge decided (under the influence of Sir Charles Stanford) to honor a platoon of six eminent European composers with the degree of Mus. Doc. Verdi and Grieg were unable to accept the invitation to be there in person, but the remaining four constituted an illustrious group—Tchaikowsky, Saint-Saëns, Max Bruch and Arrigo Boito. In the Guildhall of the University each acknowledged the honorary degree by playing a composition of his own; Tchaikowsky conducted the first performance in England of his tone-poem "Francesca da Rimini"; Bruch a choral scene from his "Odysseus"; Boito the Prologue from "Mefistofele"; and Saint-Saëns (a very fine executant) played a brilliant pianoforte fantasia "Africa" which he had recently written in Cairo.

### First in Toronto

Like the more familiar "Danse Macabre", the Saint-Saëns Symphony No. 3 reveals Lisztian influence all through, but is nevertheless highly individual. Last week's rendering was its first in Toronto, but César Borré is a conductor so sincere, painstaking and authoritative, and obviously so well acquainted with every detail of the symphony, that the Proms orchestra was able to give a most distinguished account of itself. Though it has but two movements, each of about twenty minutes' duration, it is a musical structure planned on a magnificent scale, and developed with marvellous multiplicity of detail. The sureness of the scoring throughout is superb. The latter part of the opening Adagio, elegiac in character, is noble, impressive and obviously sincere. Evidently Saint-Saëns was paying his own emotional tribute to a master he deeply loved.

Mr. Borré also gave a dignified and stirring rendering of Marche Héroïque, which Saint-Saëns composed shortly after the fall of Paris in 1871 to commemorate the bravery of the common soldiers, who were permitted by the French generals of that day to fight for their country. Whatever the defects of those commanders their motto was not "Surrender at all costs"; and the atmosphere of the time finds its way into the sombre strains of Saint-Saëns, then in his mid-thirties.

César Borré has evidently a more intimate knowledge of French orchestral music than most conductors. The gusto and spirit with which he directed Jules Massenet's "Alsation Scenes" made them memorable. Massenet composed many Suites devoted to descriptive scenes, and this particular one is vastly superior to that which contains the "Angelus" dear to vaudeville audiences.

The fame of Francis White, lyric soprano, the guest artist last week, has been won on radio. On the platform, though small and fragile, she reveals a vivid and winsome personality, and a natural gift for expression. Her upper tones are singularly pure and lovely, and beautifully produced. Though she sang it correctly she did not add much to the interest of the Jewel Song from "Faust", but in songs with Mr. Barkin at the piano she was charming. Her voice and personality were precisely suited to Nedda's Ballatella from "Pagliacci", and her delightful diction was apparent in Edward German's characteristic song "Who'll Buy My Lavender?"

### Canadian Singer's Death

Many Canadians must have heard with deep regret of the death after a long and painful illness of Mrs. Robert Edmond Jones, better known to us as Margaret Huston. When she became ill she had long been a notable figure in musical and dramatic circles in New York. Forty years ago she was a young singer in Toronto whose physical beauty and warm

emotional voice justified study in Europe. Her ambitions, unlike those of many aspirants, were not operative. She became a recital artist and devoted her fine intelligence to song interpretation. When she came back to sing for her fellow-townsmen it was as a song-interpreter with a wide and beautiful repertory. Her mastery of the inner refinements of diction was notable. Her marriage to the late Mr. Carrington of New York, who died in 1931, was a happy one. He was a man of wealth and genuine musical enthusiasm, and among the things they essayed together was the sponsorship of the American Opera Company, under the direction of Vladimir Rosing, which in days gone by gave presentations of Gounod's "Faust" and Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro" so fresh and aesthetic in appeal that they caused something like a critical furor. After Margaret Huston ceased to sing in public she devoted herself to a subject she had made a hobby, refined and effective stage diction. John Barrymore in the random reminiscences which he wrote some years ago acknowledged that he learned from her how to recite Shakespeare, and she was largely responsible for the artistic success of her younger brother, Walter Huston. A few years ago she married the famous stage decorator, Robert Edmond Jones, and took a deep and sympathetic interest in his work. Though steeped in artistic enthusiasms she possessed a simple, whole-souled nature.

### Musical Notes

The noted choral conductor Dr. Herbert A. Fricker recently had practical evidence that music runs in the family. His 15-year-old grandchild, Elaine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eric Fricker, Ottawa, a gifted young pianist, recently won her A.T.C.M. at the examinations of the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

For three years one of the ornaments of Toronto orchestral circles was the renowned bassoonist, Prof. Hugo Burghauer. Until driven out by the Nazis he had been President of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. He is now in New York where ex-members of the great orchestra seem as numerous as in London. Dr. Burghauer has gathered around him

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# AT THE THEATRE

## Francis Lederer Cavorting

BY J. E. MIDDLETON

FRANCIS LEDERER appears at the Royal Alexandra Theatre this week in *No Time For Comedy*, a three-act of admirable fooling by S. H. Behrman.

A playwright noted for three consecutive successes in the high comedy vein is stalled for lack of an idea. It is his custom, while thus becalmed in the doldrums, to indulge in self-examination, also in varied stimulants which dull the edge of his findings. Being in the mood of the clown who wants to play *Hamlet*, he regards the Spanish war as his proper milieu. (Time, 1938.) He will go to Spain and get a profound idea about life and death—or something—and forswear the frivolities of drawing-room conversation.

In this amiable insanity he is encouraged by a "clinging vine," the wife of a calm banker who knows everything, despises people of all sorts, and sails through life not giving a hoot about it.

The playwright's wife, a brilliant actress who has made his plays by her inspired performance, also knows everything, but unfortunately is in love with the fellow—her only breach of good taste—and makes excuses for him to himself and to everyone; even to her colored maid, who is not having any, thank you. "He's plain no good," she says, "just like ma man." The tale moves along towards the possibility of an exchange of wives; with a common young friend tagging along in the hope that "Linda" the actress, somehow may come ultimately to him.

Charles Lamb, in discussing the Restoration drama wherein all morals were suspended for entertainment's sake, wrote: "I am glad for a season to take an airing beyond the diocese of the strict conscience . . . to imagine a world with no meddling restrictions." That is the privilege

artificial comedy provides. So anxious was the dramatist to set forth his aim that he dragged in a reference to *The School for Scandal*. If he did not succeed in making a colorable imitation of that masterpiece he still produced a neat satire on temper and temperament.

Mr. Lederer's talent for sloppy love-making and over-emphasis in all he does makes my admiration for him a restrained passion. His sudden bursts of anger, and his rude posturings were overdone, his enthusiasms were not compelling. He seemed to me as a grown-up Mickey Rooney. Moreover his enunciation was not clear, so that some of his best lines were lost. Even his make-up was imperfect. Tangled hair may be forgiven a temperamental playwright, but not a dirty face; at least when he is cold-sober.

Ethel Britton who played opposite to him was opposite in every respect. Her words came trippingly from the tongue; not one was lost. Yet there was no apparent effort to be audible. In grace of movement, in charm of manner, she was exactly what she was supposed to be; a radiant comedienne whose talent was immediately taken for granted.

Loring Smith in the part of the banker was satisfactory, save that he looked ten years older than 48, his official age. Perhaps banking is an ageing pursuit. Ruth Conley played the alluring siren with a sure touch, knowing exactly what adventuresses do on the stage. Dean Norton was wholly admirable as the young fellow waiting around, with a taste for left-over dishes.

On the whole, a jolly play about nothing in particular which delighted the audience and gave Mr. Lederer a great opportunity to be—Mr. Lederer, and to drag out the performance until past eleven-thirty.

## The Record Review

BY JOHN WATSON

ELGAR — Pomp and Circumstance Marches 1, 2, 3, and 4. Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Sir Ernest MacMillan. Victor. Album M-911, 4 sides.

IT SHOULD be gratifying to Torontonians, who have reason to be proud of their Symphony Orchestra, to learn that the most important of the new Victor releases bears the name of that excellent musical aggregation and its distinguished permanent conductor. Sir Ernest's tremendous accomplishments have, for a long time, been worthy of even

greater recognition by the general public than they have obtained in local musical circles. It is to be hoped that this album may prove to be the forerunner of a regular series of contributions by the T.S.O. We don't propose to discuss the place (exalted or otherwise) of Elgar's *Pomp and Circumstance Marches* in the scale of musical greatness. It cannot be denied, however, that the Toronto Symphony makes a rousing good job of them. They play with brilliance and enthusiasm and every note has been captured with the most praiseworthy fidelity. Of the four Marches, Nos. 1 and 4 are the most widely known. No. 1, with its famous "Land of Hope and Glory" theme, is, of course, "everybody's favorite". For my own part, I have a sneaking affection for No. 4, with its noble hymn tune and its brilliant contrasts of mood.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN — H.M.S. Pinafore. Performed by the Victor Light Opera Company. Directed by Emile Cote. Victor. Album P-120, 8 10-inch sides.

IN SPITE of all temptations To belong to British nations, They remain America-ns. They remain America-ns. They might be from Kentucky, Or Newport, if they're lucky, Or perhaps from Alabam, Or perhaps from Alabam. Though they might themselves gain-say it, Their accents flat betray it. They are America-ns. Yes, they are America-ns.

L'envoi: Sir Arthur's timeless music goes with zest, But gentle Gilbert comes off second best.



Paula, the daughter of Fred Stone, appearing at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, in "You Can't Take It With You." Week of August 17.

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Canadian Beaver on  
SUITS OR COATS

69.95

Deep, glowing rich skins are used in the clever new collars and trims—and featured in these suits and coats in Simpson's August Sale.

The dressmaker suit in box green wool, sketched, has a young collar and sweeping revers of Canadian beaver. The slash pockets are beaver-trimmed, too. Simpson's August Sale! 69.95.

The plain boxy casual coat with its new wartime silhouette has a massive draped collar of Canadian beaver. The fabric is honey beige wool. Simpson's August Sale! 69.95.

● IMPORTANT—Nearly all of the coats in Simpson's August Sale were in process prior to the new Government Tax regulation. This means you make a substantial saving when you buy your coat in August.

Ask about the convenient ways to buy!

SIMPSON'S—AIR-COOLED THIRD FLOOR





# THE DRESSING TABLE

## "Facing" Up to Conditions

BY ISABEL MORGAN

RESTRICTIONS have come to cosmetics, too, but they are remarkably gentle. We shall continue to be able to have all the things that make us, little optimists that we are, make Helen of Troy by comparison seem as though she had just finished house cleaning the cellar. The restrictions are concerned chiefly with cutting down on shades, odors, types, etc. We shall have to "struggle" along with a choice of six shades of nail polish

instead of as many as twenty-three of our favorite brand. And there will be a choice of only four lipstick shades instead of possibly sixteen. Rouges and face powders will come in four shades, while perfumes, colognes, toilet waters, talcum powders and bath dusting powders will be limited to four odors. Hand and face lotions, hair dressings, oils and tonics will be restricted to three types. Even this is not as limiting as it may seem, for each manufacturer, decides for himself what shades, types, and so on, he will make within the limitations. So, in reality, there still will be a more than generous choice of varieties. No more of the sample or miniature sizes will be seen on the market unless the manufacturer can manage to convince the government that he should be given special permission.

All this is being done for a number of sound reasons. First, it will prevent any small cracks in that cherished price ceiling. Second, it protects against waste. Third, it will reduce the demand for fancy glass bottles and bring about decreased consumption of metal for containers.

The so-called restrictions won't be in evidence for some time—not at least until all the cosmetics on hand or in process of manufacture have been used up. The deadline for disposing of all these remaining stocks is December 31st... a date that should cost us not a single pang.

### Stock on Hand

Conservation is the watchword today. Hoarding is a boost to Hitler so is wasting. One patriotic thing all of us can do is to learn how to get the most out of everything we buy.

Here are Peggy Sage's suggestions for fingertip economy—how to get the most out of every polish bottle. "Do cut down on waste," she urges. "Keep bottles upright so polish won't leak out. Find a cool spot to keep them in—so polish will be good to the last precious drop. Don't throw out old bottles; take them to your drug store—or turn them in for salvage."

Here are her suggestions for conservation:



Lovely Dolores Moran, Warner Bros.' starlet, now being seen in "Yankee Doodle Dandy", enhances the luxuriant growth of blonde eyelashes and eyebrows with mascara. About a drop of water is enough to melt cake-mascara, and be sure to apply sparingly.

1. Drain brush against neck of bottle before using, to guard against waste.

2. Wipe outside neck of bottle with tissue before screwing the cap back on. If neck is allowed to clog, the cap will not screw on tightly, and cause evaporation.

3. Keep bottles upright, so polish won't leak out. It will keep longer in cool spot.

4. Use a colorless polishshield over your last coat, to prolong wear. "Feather-tip" your polish (remove a hair-line at the nail tip), and over-tip your top-coat (bring it over the edge and down the under side of the nail-tip).

5. Use cuticle oil or cream daily to keep nails in A-1 condition.

6. Wear your nails "in moderation"—just long enough to protect the fingertip, but no longer. File in shallow, rather than pointed ovals.

7. Practice "nail-savers" to keep nails and polish both from splitting (use fingers rather than nails for grasping, lifting, etc.). Use pencil for opening letters, dialing, wear cotton

gloves for housework).

8. Buff nails before applying polish—it smooths the nail surface so polish will cling better. A base, a coat of your pet shade and a finisher of polishshield is the combination that gives longest wear.

9. To conserve polish remover: Saturate cotton and press it against the nail for several minutes. Do this with each nail, before you begin the actual job of removing. Three "dips" of the remover should be enough for a complete job.

**DON'T WEAR  
UNDIES TWICE—  
IT'S STUPID  
IF YOU WANT A  
DATE WITH CUPID**



**Join the LUX  
DAILY DIPPER**

It's a grand and glorious feeling to step into fresh undies every morning, and every girl who is really dainty does it!

You see, it never pays to risk letting undie odor spoil your charm for others. Every night, dip your undies in Lux, soon as you step out of them.

A daily dip in Lux prevents undie odor—keeps dainty undies "just so" and pretty as new! Safeguards your daintiness, too. Start tonight!

**TONIGHT—  
dip your undies  
in—**



White sharkskin bra and abbreviated skirt worn by Jinx Falkenburg make the perfect tennis suit. A dress split down the front is worn over it for less active occasions. Blue and red embroidery trims the edges.



## The Sawbuck Group In The Loyalist Manner



This mark is branded into every piece of genuine Imperial Loyalist Furniture.

For simplicity—for artistry—for life-long durability—for charm and dignity—Imperial Loyalist styling stands out brilliantly alone. You'll sense these qualities when you see this Malden Sawbuck Grouping. The dresser is also in the Malden style, the chairs are Governor Bradford and the bookcase is Williamsburg. Note how perfectly these pieces blend, forming a graphic example of the "open stock" nature of genuine Imperial Loyalist furniture.

**IMPERIAL LOYALIST**  
Made in Stratford, Canada, by Imperial Rattan Co. Limited.

## FASCINATING



A fairy-fine powder scented with brilliant "Bond Street" perfume! A caressing touch that accents natural loveliness! A complexion guardian that guards loveliness for hours on end! Yardley has created it for you in English Complexion Powder, \$1.25... "Bond Street", unforgettable in its charm, is \$2.20 to \$11.50.



**Yardley**

ENGLISH COMPLEXION POWDER  
and BOND STREET PERFUME



# CONCERNING FOOD

## "Well Roared, Lion"

BY JANET MARCH

Grated rind of one lemon  
4½ cups of flour

Scald milk; pour over shortening, sugar and salt in mixing bowl. Cool to lukewarm. Crumble yeast and mix with warm water; add to first mixture when cool. Add well-beaten eggs and lemon rind. Add one half the flour and beat well to make a

smooth, stiff batter. Stir in remaining flour to make a soft dough. Cover and let rise in a warm place until light and bubbly. Toss and roll with the hands on a floured board until dough is smooth. Place dough in a greased bowl; brush top with melt-

ed butter, cover and store over night in refrigerator. When ready to bake, shape cold dough in small pieces with the hands. Place in greased muffin pans or deep fluted cups. Make a depression in the top, brush with a little melted butter; fill depression with a small ball of dough. Cover and let rise in warm place until

double in bulk or until dough fills pans three fourths full. Bake in hot oven (425) fifteen to twenty minutes. This makes three dozen brioche.

### Eggs Florentine

These always sounded terribly grand to me and quite outside the sphere of home production but they aren't. "Poached or fried eggs (2 to a serving) arranged on a mound of spinach. Serve these with a Sauce Mornay (which means that to a cup of rich cream sauce you have added 1 teaspoon grated Swiss cheese and 1 teaspoon grated Parmesan cheese).

(Continued on next page)

JUST as you are sipping a glass of apple juice and eating a plain bread roll at afternoon tea time, and trying hard not to think about the taste of China tea and sugary brandy snaps, a book like this one falls into your hands. After all it is pleasant to give up figuring out the coffee and tea ration—this war puts a premium on ability in arithmetic—and sit back and read about good food. In some distant future we will be able once again to make coffee with two level tablespoons for each eight ounce cup of freshly boiling water, as this book recommends, and after all if you can't drink the brew just now anticipation is a pleasant mental exercise and costs nothing. It is a queer thing that this year, as various foods begin to grow scarce, there have been more and better cook books and this one is in the better if not the best class. It is called "Feeding the Lions," by Frank Case and is published by the Greystone Press in New York.

If you are a literary or stage celebrity you will probably know that Frank Case runs the Algonquin in New York where lions of all sorts are very prone to lunch and dine. That they do not do this merely for publicity can easily be seen after reading a few of the recipes. A good many famous chefs from great hotels have bared their secret recipes to a waiting world and they have turned out to be so complicated that you get worn out before you've even got through reading the ingredients, much less reached for the measuring spoons. This book is not cut on those fancy lines. The recipes are simple and short, and though I haven't eaten them under their own roof they go well in the home. Mr. Case contends that celebrities like simple food—"the reader may be surprised, even disappointed to find that the lofty prefer the lowly dishes. I don't suppose that ham and eggs has an enemy in the world."

Jane Cowl plunks for baked beans. Gertrude Lawrence puts liver and bacon or Irish stew as her best bets. Herbert Marshall sides with her about the Irish stew, adding that he detests stuffed squabs. Ben Hecht wants minute steak with garlic sauce, and Gary Cooper, like Jiggs, goes for plain corned beef hash. Raymond Massey asks for scrambled eggs and bacon, while Irvin Cobb likes chicken pie, and so it goes.

Joseph Hergesheimer wrote a handsome plug for the cuisine of the Algonquin—"Where else in New York, in the United States, is the true, the delicate, savor of calves liver a certainty? Where else is toast at once crisp, softly crumbling in sweet butter and hot? Where else are green vegetables simple, discreetly seasoned and themselves? Where else, day after day has a fish its individual shape and flavor?" I get hungrier page by page and can barely wait for the Foreign Exchange Control Board to let me make a pig of myself in Mr. Case's hotel. Until that happy day here are a few of the things which he tells about and which you might like to try at home.

With so many of the things we used to make canapés with gone for the duration it is hard to think up new ones. Try this—

### Chicken and Ham Canapés

Chop a quarter of a cup of cold chicken with a quarter cup of cold ham. Season with salt, pepper, mustard and one teaspoon of drained horseradish. Bind with mayonnaise. Spread on rounds of crisply toasted bread and sprinkle with chopped chives and parsley.

### Brioche

With cake and cookie making so much reduced because of the sugar rationing a good many people have been turning again to home-made bread and rolls, and a pretty fine substitute they make for even the best cake in the world. Here is a recipe for brioche.

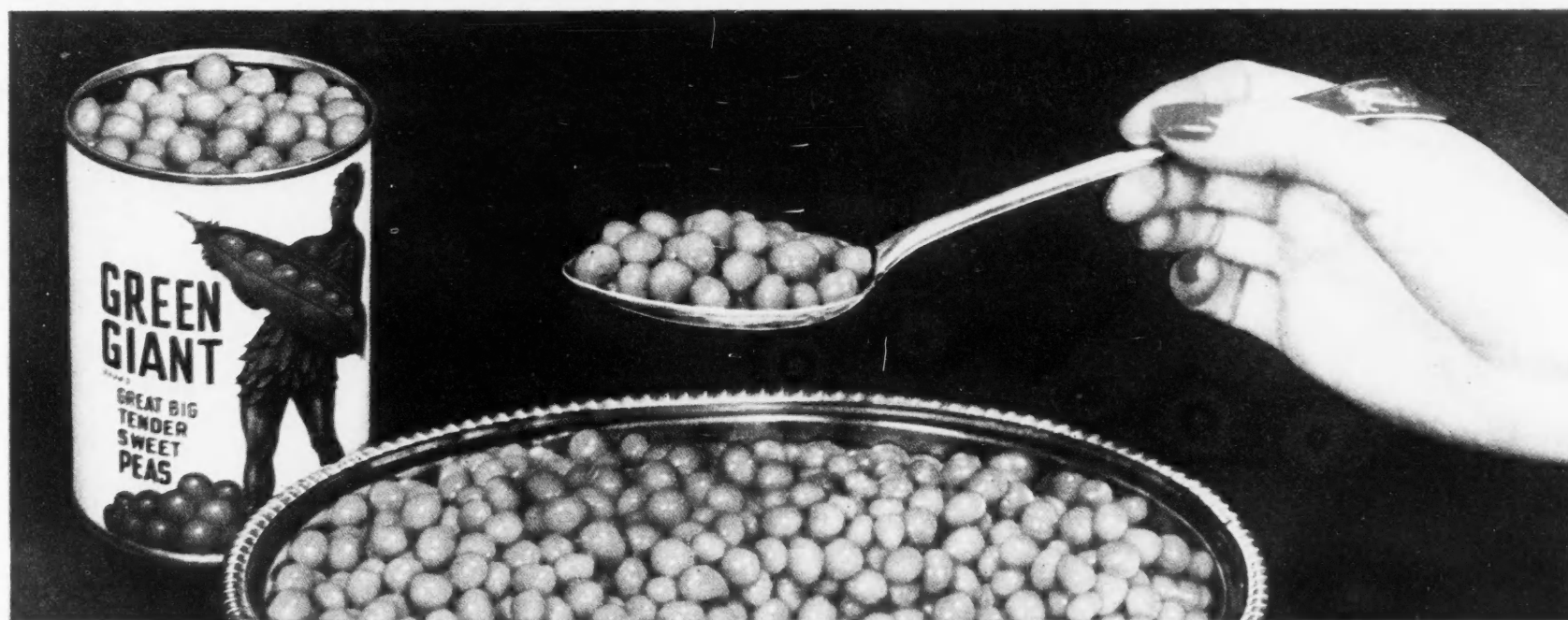
- 1 cup of milk
- ¼ cup of shortening
- ½ cup of sugar
- 1 teaspoon of salt
- 1 cake compressed yeast
- ¼ cup of lukewarm water
- 4 egg yolks or two whole eggs



#### NEW CROP FRESH IN

The delicate white blossoms of early June gave way to plump green pods. These peas, freshly packed, are waiting for you at your grocer's. You don't have to be a botany lover or a flower specialist to enjoy their "dewy-fresh" flavor.

## Blossoms like these.. THEN PEAS LIKE THESE



The best way to preserve the delicate flavor and tenderness of Green Giant Brand Peas (as well as their vitamins and minerals) is (1) to pour the liquor from the can into a saucepan, (2) boil this liquid down about one-half, (3) add peas and pat of butter and heat only until butter melts. Do not overcook. Season, and serve in hot dish.

IF in the past you have been satisfied to order just "a can of peas", get acquainted with this brand with the Green Giant on the label.

It will bring greater eating pleasure to your table; it will mark you as a more discriminating judge of food.

It takes a unique seed to grow these peas (our horticulture experts call it "Breed S-537").

They grow to large size while still very young and tender and are prepared "at the fleeting moment of perfect flavor", when they are still vine-fresh. Actually, they average less than three hours from field to can—no chance to wilt.

That's why they are like "fresh-peas-in-the-pod—without the pod".

One 16-oz. can contains four or five generous servings of "Sunday peas"—at weekday prices.

### The Good Nutrition of Green Giant Brand Peas

The government is urging green and yellow vegetables as part of the daily, balanced diet.

Green Giant Brand Peas can help supply "the green". They are a good source of vitamin A, vitamin C and vitamin B1 (thiamine). They are also a good source of vegetable proteins and contain calcium, phosphorus, iron.

Serve them for good nutrition as well as for their rare tenderness and flavor.

Packed by Fine Foods of Canada, Ltd., Tecumseh, Ont. Also packers of Niblets Brand Corn, Del Maiz Brand Cream Style Corn, Niblets Brand Mexicorn (whole kernel corn with sweet red and green peppers), Green Giant Brand Asparagus, Green Giant Brand Golden Wax Beans.

## Green Giant BRAND Peas

—WITH THE JOLLY GREEN GIANT ON THE LABEL



GREEN GIANT—You don't put these blossoms in a vase ordinarily—but you could.



(Continued from Previous Page)  
Sprinkle with additional Parmesan and brown under the broiler."

### Haddock Baked with Cheese

- 2 pounds of haddock fillets
- 1 tablespoon minced onion
- 4 tablespoons of butter
- 1/4 teaspoon of salt
- 1 1/2 cup fine soft bread crumbs
- 1/4 cup grated American cheese
- 1/2 cup of milk
- Dash of pepper

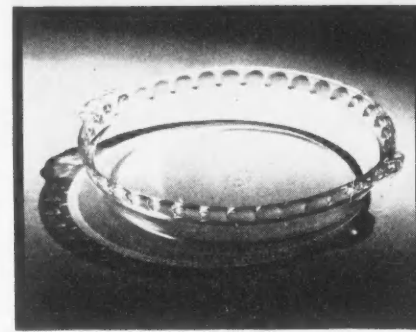
Separate the fillets, sprinkle with salt and pepper and place in a shallow baking dish. Sauté the onion in butter until delicately browned. Add salt, pepper, bread crumbs, and cheese, and toss lightly with a fork to mix well. Spread the mixture over the fillets pressing firmly on fish

with spatula. Pour milk around fish and bake in a moderate oven (350) for thirty minutes.

There is a good recipe for chicken pie, the sweets make your mouth water, and the stews are simple and fairly quick to make. The directions for pastry making are clear as glass, and the advice about the various thicknesses of white sauce has never been as well explained in any book I have met. After a good deal of steaming around and trying to save pennies on our food bills just now and again it is very pleasant to consider really good food. Not that this is an extravagant book, extra money is not wasted on fancy trimmings and the amounts of butter and eggs called for are not too large. It is a book which tells you of good food well and simply cooked.

## Wine Bowle For Summer Evenings

BY ROSE RICHTER



The new "Flavor Saver" has glass handles and an unusually high and deeply fluted edge to prevent the loss of juices. Made of Pyrexware.

- 3 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1 pint champagne, chilled

Wash strawberries well, drain and hull. Reserve 1 cup of the best looking berries, cut remaining berries in half and arrange in alternate layers with sugar or other sweetening in punch bowl. Add white wine and lemon juice and let stand in refrigerator for 30 minutes. Add champagne and serve at once, floating some of the whole berries in punch and placing one in each glass. Approximate yield: 16 portions.

### Celery Bowle

- 2 teaspoons sugar or other sweetening to taste
- 1 heart of celery (3/4 cup), cut fine
- 1 quart white wine, chilled
- 1 quart champagne, chilled

Sprinkle sugar or other sweetening over celery, add white wine and let stand in refrigerator 30 minutes. Strain to remove celery and add champagne. Serve at once. Approximate yield: 16 portions. This is excellent with ham, chicken, game or a cold buffet.

### Cucumber Bowle

- 1 cucumber
- 1 quart red table wine
- 1 tablespoon Maraschino liqueur

Peel cucumber and slice lengthwise. Add wine and let stand in refrigerator for several hours. Remove cucumber from wine and press liquid from it. Put juice through fine sieve and add to wine. Add liqueur and serve at once. Approximate yield: 8 to 10 portions.

### Claret Lemonade

- 6 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1/4 cup sugar or other sweetening to taste
- 4 cups claret, chilled
- 3 cups soda water, chilled
- 6 thin lemon slices

Combine lemon juice and sweetening, add red wine and stir until sweetening is dissolved. Add soda water, pour into 6 tall glasses, floating a slice of lemon in each. Yield: 6 portions.

Serve these cookies with bowles.

### Salt Sticks

- 1 1/4 cups sifted flour
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 7/8 cup butter
- 3 tablespoons sour cream
- 1 egg yolk
- coarse salt

Sift flour and salt together. Cut in butter as for pastry. Add sour cream a little at a time and mix into a smooth dough. Shape into thin sticks, rolling between the palms and cutting them 3 to 4 inches long. Place on ungreased baking sheet, brush with egg yolk and sprinkle with coarse salt crystals. Bake in hot oven (400 degrees F.) 5 to 8 minutes or until slightly browned. Yield: 2 dozen sticks.



## SALADA Tea Bags



They make a nicer cup of tea



Win praise if you bake at home, by using Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—Canada's favorite for 4 generations! You can depend on its making smooth, fine, sweet-tasting bread that always gets compliments! Ask your grocer for Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—with the familiar yellow label.

Get Extra Vitamins—Maintain Pep by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh Yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex Vitamins.

MADE IN CANADA

Bowle is best served in a tureen, bedded in ice. Never put ice cubes in bowles! Set the tureen in a larger pan of cracked ice and salt, concealing the pan with a nicely draped napkin and decorating the ice itself with the fruits or flowers which give the bowle its flavor. Or you may order an ice punch bowl frozen for you (some ice companies do this) in which flowers or fruits have been set. If you have no tureen, you may serve the bowle from a pitcher which has an inset for holding the ice. The bowle is thus chilled without being diluted.

To serve, pour the bowle into glasses, using a big soup ladle. A bowle made of white wine is traditionally served in the green or yellow so-called Roman glasses, one of red wine in white glasses, pineapple and peach bowles in small bowls—a stemmed fruit cup glass does nicely for these.

### Rose Bowle

- 4 large fragrant yellow roses
- 3 tablespoons brandy
- 5 cups white wine, chilled
- 1 quart champagne, chilled

Pluck petals from roses (the Marechal Niel rose is preferred) and drop into punch bowl. Add brandy and cover with 1 cup of white wine. Cover bowl closely and let stand in refrigerator 1 hour. Add remaining wine and champagne and serve at once. Approximate yield: 18 portions.

### Strawberry Bowle

- 1 quart strawberries
- 1/2 cup sugar—or honey or syrup to taste
- 1 quart white wine, chilled

## JUST A TEMPORARY "BLACKOUT"

At the present time, it is practically impossible to purchase "Wear-Ever" Aluminum Cooking Utensils.

The urgent demand for Aluminum in the manufacture of war material of every description has, temporarily, "black-out" its use for purely domestic purposes.

When the "all-clear" sounds, and victory is won, we hope that all our men and women employees, who have left us for other war service, will once again return to their peace-time profession of fashioning aluminum into



**"Wear-Ever"**  
Aluminum Cooking Utensils



EACH August the shrimp fishermen of southern Louisiana—before leaving for six months of work in the Gulf of Mexico—meet in a colorful pageant known as "blessing the shrimp fleet".

This annual event has its origin in ceremonies nearly 2000 years ago when Christians on Africa's north shores sent their fishing boats into the Mediterranean. It was similarly observed during the middle Ages when the oared galleys of imperial Venice were blessed before putting out to sea.

This year, when the shrimp trawl-

## Wanted--A Solomon

BY PETER MADISON

BESIDES the serious business of controlling the price ceiling, officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board receive at their Regional Offices many odd letters and humorous queries.

Recently an indignant housewife phoned a regional office complaining angrily that two weeks before she had purchased laundry soap at the corner grocery store for six cents a bar. She had just visited the same store again and had seen the soap tagged at nine cents a bar. What was the Board going to do about that? An investigator from the Board went to the store and discovered that a clerk had in error pinned the six cent price tag on upside down. As in all complaints received by the Board, a letter was sent to the informant explaining the error.

Probably the most ingenious application for a ration increase permit was received from a blood donor. The donor requested an increase in his sugar ration to offset the loss of sugar in his blood gifts. Officials of the Board admitted that maybe he had a case.

## It's Not the Heat

A Grave Diggers' Association forwarded a petition asking for a wage increase permit during the winter months. In their letter they contended that it required a great deal more labor to dig a grave in the winter time while the ground was frozen hard than it did in the summer time. As summer rolled around, a letter was also received from a village blacksmith who requested a price increase permit because his work was harder during the summer heat. The Board regretted they were unable to accept responsibility for climatic conditions.

A barber wrote in suggesting a "zoning of heads". In his letter he explained that the price ceiling worked hardship on him because, it required a great deal more effort to barber a customer with a heavy crop of hair, than one who was nearly bald. He recommended the establishing of two price zones. One for the heavy crops and another for the sparsely settled hair.

A small casket manufacturer wanted a price increase permit. He explained that he built made to measure coffins for a selected list of prospective customers. Due to the limitation of this business, he only made so many caskets a year. He employed a salesman to take orders and assist with individual details. The salesman, because of increased cost of living, wanted a raise, but he, the manufacturer was only making a small margin of profit per casket. Would the Board please permit him to raise the price of the caskets?

## Nerve Tonic

The owner of a half ton truck, sent in an application for a gasoline increase permit. He said he wanted the extra gasoline for his wife. It seemed that since the outbreak of war, his wife had become a radio war news addict. She listened to all news casts. After each news cast, she was so upset that he had to take her for a twelve mile drive in the truck, while she recovered her composure. As there were many news casts each day, a considerable number of trips were made. Hence the necessity for an extra gasoline ration. The Board was not impressed.

# CONCERNING FOOD

## Pageant of the Shrimp Fleet

BY MARION SIMMS

ing season opened on August 10, there was a larger fleet of boats than usual, despite war hazards in Gulf waters. For shrimp this season is expected to bring an unprecedented price.

The fishermen's ritual was first brought to the Louisiana swamp country by French priests from Brittany, and for many years French fish-

ermen would gather to pray for the protection of their boats from storms and other disasters.

About a dozen years ago the function was revived by D. J. Theriot, a merchant of Little Caillou, who was also owner of a shrimp boat. Cer-

monies were first held at Boudreaux Canal in Terrebonne Parish, where many of the French-speaking natives are descended from the Acadians of Nova Scotia. In later years, programs were held at Grand Caillou, at Lafitte, Barataria, Morgan City, and Golden Meadow.

Often about 150 boats freshly

painted and flying bright flags—appear for the rites beginning early in the morning. In the afternoon, altar boys lead the way from church to bayou, where the boats are lined up.

## Departure

On signal, the vessels one by one swing around and move past the floating wharf where the Archbishop of New Orleans—in golden cope, embroidered surplice, and tall mitre—sprinkles water on the prows from a golden orb.

Slowly, then, they move down sluggish bayous toward the blue waters of the Gulf. Many will not be home again until spring.



catch on to

# Crispness

Now you're on the right track! Here's a real perk-up breakfast. Rice Krispies flash the green light to finicky appetites everywhere. They have a lively, never-quit crispness that milk or cream can't faze. Listen to them go snap! crackle! pop! A Pied Piper tune if there ever was one!

And oh, that mellow, tantalizing flavour... born of Kellogg's exclusive recipe, oven-popping and gentle toast-

ing. Every crunchy, golden morsel is fairly brimming with it.

Want to hold those vacation smiles all year? Serve zesty Rice Krispies. Doubly fetching with fruit. When travelling, ask for them on trains and boats... in hotels and restaurants... in the individual package—with the inner, WAXTITE, sealed bag.

"Rice Krispies" is a registered trade mark of Kellogg Company of Canada Limited, for its brand of oven-popped rice.



Try KELLOGG'S VARIETY package!  
6 delicious cereals—10 packages

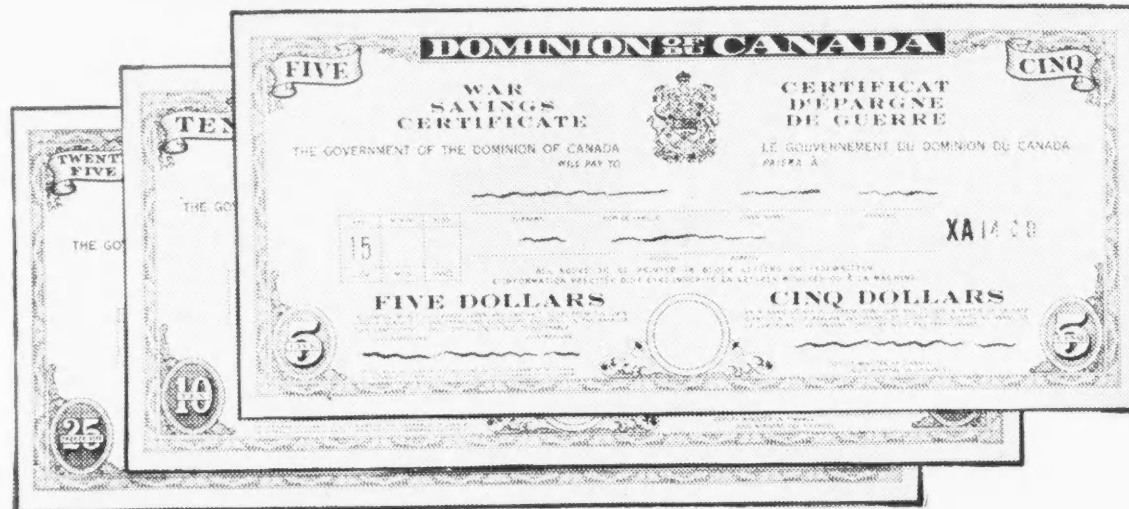




# A NEW WARTIME SERVICE



**AT YOUR BANK  
AND  
AT YOUR POST OFFICE**



**YOU CAN NOW BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES  
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY**

Through the co-operation of your local Bank, Post Office or Trust Company, you can now buy War Savings Certificates in the most convenient way. You get delivery when you pay your money. Just state the "size" of certificate you want, and it will be registered in your name. These are guaranteed investments at \$4.00 for \$5.00 — \$8.00 for \$10.00 — \$20.00 for \$25.00. (You can also exchange 16 War Savings Stamps for a \$5.00 Certificate.)

INTEREST AT 3% • TAX FREE •

• REDEEMABLE • REGISTERED



National War Finance Committee OCT

# War Savings Certificates



# THE OTHER PAGE

## "Norse": A Tale of the Occupation

BY ELISE AYLEN

(Mrs. Duncan Campbell Scott)

TURFYN and his sister Wenche lived in Telemark, at the head of a lake. Their father kept a small hotel which was busy sometimes when there was an overflow from the much bigger hotel by the pier. He also kept a farm of silver foxes at the back of the house, and not very far away, so that when the wind blew from the wrong direction there was a very rank scent indeed and the few guests they had usually left. He also ran a bus service with his rather dilapidated car, which met the little lake steamers at the pier and drove the tourists over the pass in the mountains to Roldal and Breifonn on the way to Odda and the Hardanger Fjord. But the tourist season was short and most of the year the pass was blocked with snow, so that even with the hotel and the foxes and the bus service he did not make very much money. Sometimes Turfyn rode with his father to Roldal, and once he had gone by steamer to the other end of the long chain of lakes, and another time he and Wenche went to stay with an uncle in Oslo, where they attended a big school and learned to speak English and to read English books, so they were able to talk with the people who stayed at the hotel and they heard a great deal about England and America and many other places. They spoke German too, for a great many Germans passed through Telemark with maps and cameras and very hearty, friendly ways.

There were no very remarkable sights in Turfyn's valley, nothing of great interest save the land itself and the people. The narrow mist-hung valley, filled by its lake, was cut deep in the great rocky, piney wall of the

### MOLLY ON THE SHORE

WHEN Molly ran along the shore the little hoof-prints fled before her. She followed till the risen sun had dried the beaded cobwebs spun across the driftwood spars, and dried the empty creaks that the tide had tossed; yet true as she was born no sight she caught of hoof or horn—when from the warm sand suddenly those queer prints vanished in the sea. While mocking laughter pealed near chilled her poor heart with grievous fear.

... It may be true, I could not say, for Molly's eyes are Irish grey.

LENORE A. PRATT.

mountains, so deep that in winter-time the sun never shone down into it at all, but even in the short hours of daylight it lay wrapt in its own shadow, though the pale heights that bound it were tipped with light. In the old days before the pass was opened or steamers plied on the lake, people were born there and died and had not seen anything beyond it. Even now the strangers hurrying through made little impression on its people; they came and saw and were gone, but the hills in their brooding gloom, unmoved, unchanged, were like a dark comment on all restlessness. The tourists liked to see the old peasant women in their short, swishing skirts of dark felt embroidered in bright colors, and the curious hanging head-dress, that looked very much like a long, black stocking. And sometimes they stayed long enough to climb upon the high land back of the valley and visit the old stave church, oh, so old, hundreds of years, that stood there brown and quiet in a level field that in summer was all patterned with daisies. Turfyn used to wonder a great deal at this church, it looked like an old wrinkled face, worn with sun and rain, and gentle and very wise.

WENCHE was a year younger than Turfyn, but she was a very capable person, and when their mother died she kept the hotel running herself with the help of another girl from the village. But one day all this was changed, for a great war was being fought in many different lands and its shadow fell even upon Norway. Very early on an April morning, Turfyn, who had been feeding the foxes, came back to the house to find

Wenche standing whitefaced by the wireless set. The Germans, it appeared, were in Oslo, though how or why no one seemed to know. All resistance, the wireless told them, must cease. The Germans were the friends of the Norwegian people and had come to take care of their country for them. They had nothing to worry about, only to do as the Germans told them and everything would be all right. Turfyn and Wenche could not understand what it was all about, but their reaction was immediate and indignant. They rushed out to see the other people in the village and joined a rising tide of resentment and bewilderment, which increased as time went by.

Their father had gone to Oslo on business. "When he is home", thought Turfyn, "we will know all about it. We will know what has really happened." But day followed day and their father did not come back; they never heard from him or saw him again. So there seemed no way of finding out the truth. Life was a dark confusion, a mazy nebula of strange stories and conflicting rumors. The king had been killed, no—he had escaped and gone to England—the British had landed—the British had been driven out—the Germans were in Bergen—in Ulvik—in Odda—they even passed through Telemark, and this at least was real enough. They took over the steamers and all the motor cars they could find in the villages. They took Turfyn's old car, which he had just learned to drive though he told them he could not. The boy next door was much cleverer than Turfyn, and took a car full of soldiers over the pass, yet they never got to Odda, for on the other side he drove the car down a cliff into the deep waters of the Fjord and they were all killed including the driver. The same thing happened more than once in many parts of the country and the Germans became nervous of employing Norwegian chauffeurs.

SUMMER and winter passed like a fierce and wicked dream. All the time the stories grew more terrible, and fear gripped the people, then bitter revulsion and resolute though secret resistance. Schoolmasters were taken from the schools because they would not teach the children what the Germans wanted them to learn, and many of them died horribly. Pastors disappeared from their churches, and congregations sat in silence and anger through a non-existent service. The year moved again into summer, and the very air was full of helpless rage. Against the insistent presence of the Germans could be set only a vague, far voice that came day by day secretly through the impalpable air, urging the people to resist, to escape, to go to England where the king was and where a loyal army was building that would one day free their country from this terrible thing. Could one trust that airy, distant voice? Turfyn and Wenche, looking in each other's eyes, asked themselves this question.

"I will go," said Turfyn, "I will go over the pass to Roldal and down to Hardanger. There are many boats on the Fjord. Perhaps I can get to England where the king is."

"I will come too," Wenche said quickly.

"You would be no use. You cannot be a soldier."

"If you do not let me come with you, I will go to England by myself. I will get there first."

Turfyn thought this was very likely true, so it seemed better to take her with him, and they set off together in the night. There were no more foxes now, in the pens, for they had all been killed and their pelts carried off, and no one came to the hotel, so they just walked away leaving the doors unlocked and everything as usual in the house. They went up through the woods carrying what food and money they had, and very little else, for the way was long. It was the middle of

summer but the air was bitter crossing over by Haukliset, and the land barren and stark and treeless, with great odds and ends of snowfields tumbled about queerly all over the place, or driven in deep wedges by the sides of the road. There were little ice-cold lakes tucked away in rocky folds of the mountains, or lying grey and naked on the open plains.

THEY walked by night in the strange luminous dusk that never grew quite dark and hid themselves in the daytime among the snows and boulders, crouched together shivering, fearful, and fiercely elated. Turfyn, when he had driven that road with his father, had been only a few hours on the way, but on foot they were a week making their slow and painful journey. They came down at last into "smiling Hardanger", where ripe fruit drooped in clusters in the cherry orchards and the land was soft and green. But there was no smile on the faces of Hardanger peasants.

From here they turned back again and retraced their steps a part of the way, making warily for Fjare on Aakre Fjord that joined the Hardanger lower down. Here at last they drew close to the sea. A stern watch was kept on the fishing villages and all the boats held strictly to account, but in spite of all such precaution young men and old disappeared stealthily in the night, and each time there was one less fishing boat in some lonely, half deserted harbor.

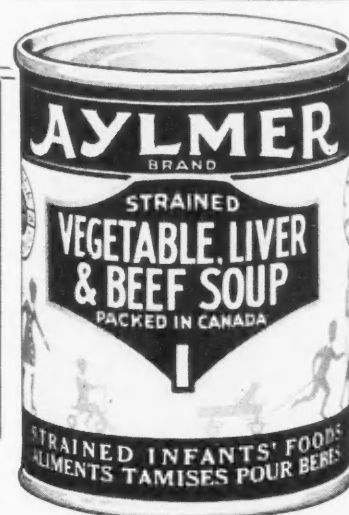
One evening Turfyn and Wenche came quietly down a pathless slope to a little shingly beach, with one small jetty built out into the sea. Beside it a single boat was moored, with a young man in it waiting for

them. He did not speak and they got into the boat without a word, and sat down beside him. After a little while he cast off the rope and they slipped away from the shore like a shadow, out upon the deep water of the Fjord.

FOR the next few days they were even worse off than they had been in the mountains, and in much greater danger, sliding down by the shores of the Fjord in the shadow of great cliffs, creeping out through the network of innumerable islands beyond it, twisting dizzily by narrow channels, hiding, skulking, dashing across open water at fearful risk, it seemed they would never get free, yet they moved on and at last with a fair wind, broke through the cordon of land and island, and set their course upon the sea itself. Wenche at first, was very sick indeed, but Turfyn was too, so she didn't really mind. And much worse things soon happened to them, for the wind failed, their small store of smuggled petrol soon gave

out, and the boat drifted helplessly on the great water. Day and night went by in cold, cloudy stillness. Their little food was gone. They were famished and exhausted and numb with cold.

Wenche, looking out over the side of the boat thought there never was anything as wide and grey and empty as that sea. She strained her eyes toward the far horizon and felt that if she could see something, just something that was not sea she would not mind dying. They were lying all three of them, hardly conscious, in the stern of the boat. She could feel dimly Turfyn's hand grasping hers, and suddenly he opened his eyes, and said he could see the old brown church above the valley, and that it was smiling at him. Which to Wenche just didn't make sense. And then he closed his eyes again quietly, and she could not tell if he slept or died. Indeed she hardly knew if she slept or died herself, for after a long time she heard a voice say quite close to her, "Aye—there's a poor lass with them", and she was lifted by strong, kind hands into another much larger boat and wrapt in a warm blanket. She was much too weak to speak, but as they raised Turfyn he looked up into the brown, compassionate faces of the sailors, and faintly, proudly, with a great effort, said the one word—"Norse".



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## Trade Marks Give Added Public Value in Wartime



Canadians may count themselves fortunate if scarcity of gasoline does not bring them to the use of cumbersome equipment like this. It is a charcoal-burning "producer gas" attachment now coming into general use in Britain. Already widely used in China and Australia, it was first adopted for buses. Its use on passenger cars, as above, is increasing.



Frequently seen in London today are buses with producer gas apparatus.



Below: the burner lit, the gas produced by combustion is stored in tank.

THE Wartime Prices and Trade Board has recently ordered that trade names and trade descriptions are to be maintained during wartime. Manufacturers must continue to apply the same trade name to any substitute product substantially similar to a product which, by reason of short supply materials, has been discontinued. Trade marks are considered to be of great public value in wartime, for their function, as far as the consumer is concerned, is to indicate both value and quality. They are indeed a deterrent to any manufacturer who feels tempted to degrade the quality of his goods to meet rising wartime costs. The success of any trade mark is built upon years of careful effort and protection at great expense. To sacrifice quality in an article is to destroy the reputation of the manufacturer whose trade name and mark appear upon it.

In choosing a name for his product, the modern manufacturer must exercise extreme care to avoid the pitfalls of unfair competition. This was a comparatively simple matter in the days when a trade mark or trade name meant only a word or group of words designed to indicate the original owner or manufacturer. For example, a family name was considered the best trade mark available. The principles of modern trade mark law are so finely drawn that today such a choice would be

BY J. R. O'KELL

The Canadian Government through officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has emphatically denied that trade names are to be suspended for the duration of the war. A trade mark is valuable to both manufacturer and consumer for it indicates a tradition of value and quality established by long trade practice. It has a special use in wartime in deterring a manufacturer who is tempted to degrade the quality of his product to meet rising costs.

The choice of a good trade mark for a new product is a most important task for the trade name chosen must be both attractive to the consumer and fully defensible against unfair competition.

extremely dangerous.

It would seem only natural to link together the descriptive qualities of a product into some catchy word or phrase, yet such a mark could not even be registered in this country. The purpose of a trade mark is to gain a monopoly over a name which will distinguish the source, not the manufacturer or the quality of a product. For similar reasons a geographical name can give no such monopoly.

It has been well laid down in the courts that a man cannot obtain an exclusive monopoly over a surname although it be his own. A manufacturer may, however, obtain for it a secondary significance by its close association in the public mind with goods from a particular source. Thus, for example, the name of Fry

in Cocoa and the name of Kellogg in breakfast food. While a certain monopoly may be given in this secondary meaning, yet there is at the same time nothing to prevent another person from making use of it for even the same line of goods. The newcomer need only take care that an explanatory note accompanies the name as published evidence of an effort to avoid confusion. In this way, the name of Waterman for fountain pens, Chickering for pianos, Baker for chocolate, Webster for dictionaries, have all been used by competitors with complete legal protection so long as they kept outside the so-called boundaries of unfair competition.

To demand legal protection for a so-called descriptive trade mark is to ask for a monopoly over words

## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

## The Mainspring of Progress

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IN TIME of peace prepare for war; in time of war prepare for peace. Many governmental and private bodies in Canada, the United States and Britain are now giving thought to the economic and social problems that will arise with the ending of the war and the need for turning over the enormous productive equipment of war to peace uses. I don't propose to discuss these agencies' proposals here, but I do want to point to what seems to be a vital deficiency in them (so far as they have been stated), which is the lack of proper emphasis on the need for continuing dependence on private enterprise as the mainspring of future well-being and progress.

The transformation of our economic effort from peace to war has involved the substitution of governmental for private initiative and an enormous increase in general activity, with a very large rise in employment and higher wages for workers. There is a widespread tendency on the part of the public to think that this wartime prosperity for workers is the result of governmental direction of the economy, rather than of the demands of war, and to believe that the prime essential for post-war prosperity is continuance of governmental direction.

## Controls and Unbalance

It is, of course, desirable and indeed necessary that governmental controls be continued for some time after the war, to make the difficult shift back to peace conditions as orderly as possible and to protect the interests of various groups of citizens whose peacetime occupations have been disrupted by the war. But it should be understood that governmental controls—at least, those of the all-over type we have now—do not permanently make for order and balance in the economy; that, in fact, they tend to do the very opposite. For instance, in normal times the free movement of prices operates to correct conditions of unbalance in supply and demand; when certain goods wanted by the public are in short supply the price rises and the higher price brings more production; when certain goods are over-abundant the price falls and production follows. If, as is the case now, this all-important function of prices is suspended by the imposition of price ceilings, the supply of goods and the demand for them become unbalanced; the result, if the condition is continued, is not only inconvenience and deprivation for the public but a serious upsetting of the economy and restriction, if not destruction, of business enterprise. Over a considerable period of time, the restrictive effects of price control

may be much more important than the short-term gains were.

The very fact that we're now moving into a condition of the most extreme regulation of our activities and limitation of our freedom makes it desirable to consider the value of the freedom we are now surrendering for the good of our war effort. To argue for the preservation of free enterprise is not to argue for the preservation of the old evils of the capitalist system—the poverty, economic insecurity, periodic unemployment and inability to share in the good things of life which have been the lot of some members of our society. Rather, free enterprise must be maintained as the means for the progressive elimination of these evils.

## Free Enterprise and Progress

I am not advocating a return to *laissez-faire* capitalism when I say, as I've said here before, that the free enterprise system has virtues which no government-operated economy can possibly have, virtues which we cannot discard without doing ourselves serious harm. The chief of them is the stimulus to greater production of goods and services, toward the exercise of initiative and invention and the progress of scientific advancement which freedom from excessive governmental constraints, plus maintenance of the profit incentive, provides. A significant fact is that Donald Gordon, head of the Price Board, Hugh A. Mackenzie, who runs the board's Division of Simplified Practice, and all the other wartime economists that I know, strongly believe in the need for maintenance of private enterprise and the profits system.

If the people want socialism, they are entitled to have it. But first they should understand what socialism involves. Despite the sincerity of purpose of our wartime administrators, continued control of the economy after the war could easily degenerate into control by politicians for political purposes. Political control of the nation's instruments of production, to the exclusion of private enterprise, would mean that all would, in effect, work for the government, and that all men's jobs would be at the mercy of the officials in power. The spirit of enterprise and invention would be stifled.

Free enterprise is the source of victory in time of war, and the source of strength and progress in time of peace. The issue of this war is whether we shall have a free world when it is over, or whether we shall have a world ruled by a handful of autocrats. If we are careless now about preserving free enterprise, we may truly find that we have won the war only to lose the peace.



which are already public property. They are words which merely describe the qualities of a product or the article itself. They possess a common familiarity in their popular or dictionary usage. Such names as Shredded Wheat and Malted Milk fall into this class. A few descriptive names have gained protection from the courts by attaining a secondary meaning over a long period of use by the public. The English courts upheld a manufacturer in his use of "Camel's Hair Belting" as a trade mark although these words were purely descriptive of the product. This remarkable decision was based upon overwhelming evidence that the name meant to the public mind goods from one source alone.

We have adopted a dangerous provision into Canadian trade mark law in respect to descriptive marks. This permits the registration of a descriptive name on a declaration by the Exchequer Court that it possesses,

through wide public use, a secondary meaning sufficient to constitute a valid trade mark. The way has been opened for the legal protection of names which would not otherwise have merited such consideration. The dangerous precedents which are the results of this protection are likely to embarrass not only manufacturers but the courts as well. In any event, the manufacturer searching for a trade mark will do well to avoid the precarious and thorny trail towards establishing a secondary meaning for a defective mark.

#### Protection is Limited

It is now a general proposition of trade mark law that a name given to a newly-patented invention can be protected as a trade mark only so long as the patent rights exist. When the patent expires, the name is held to be merely descriptive of the invented product. It can be supported

as a valid trade mark only if it has attained a thoroughly distinctive and secondary significance, quite apart from the patented article.

The choice of a geographical name is similarly to be avoided. A manufacturer who hits upon the idea of calling his new product after the locality in which it is produced will find the mark incapable of registration. To defend it even after long usage would require definite proof of a secondary significance which is at once both difficult and expensive. Indeed, it would be wiser in choosing a geographical name to choose one of a fanciful nature which would in a short time possess the required secondary meaning. This would also have no connection with the locality of manufacture. Such trade marks as Waltham for watches, Paris for garters, and Plymouth for cars, are valid trade marks by reason of possessing these characteristics.

These choices being ruled out, the manufacturer is faced with no easy task. He must concoct a fanciful name which has no counterpart in the public mind except in association with his product. Such names have come to be erroneously called technical trade marks. They are arbitrary marks which gain legal protection on first use because they cannot possibly be associated with the product of any other manufacturer. Valuable trade marks such as Kodak, Vaseline and Listerine are of this kind. Each of them has come to mean, in the words of an American Chief Justice, "a single thing from a single source and well known to the community." Each has given its proprietor a monopoly protected in almost every country in the world.

#### Where Danger Lies

Having chosen a good trade mark, the manufacturer will then begin to make it a household word. He must do more than this to insure its protection and the security of his monopoly. There is danger in the very ease with which it becomes assimilated into the language.

It is only by constantly being on the alert that the owner of a good trade mark is able to protect it against the leeches of unfair competition. Any carelessness in advertising his trade mark, any failure to challenge unfair competition, any weakness in the prosecution of actions for infringement may result in his having to share his trade mark ownership with the first enterprising trader who comes along.

The war has brought upon Canadian manufacturers the difficult problem of protecting their trade marks in foreign countries. Most countries with which we are at war have suspended any proprietary rights which the citizens of the Allied Powers might have had by licence or prescription in trade marks. The Canadian government, following the procedure adopted in the last war, has not seen fit to do this. All patents and trade marks accepted for registration in Ottawa up to September 3, 1939, are protected here and such royalties arising out of these as become owing to alien enemies are held by the Custodian of Enemy property to be disposed of at the end of the war in accordance with the terms of The Treaty of Peace.

#### War Brings Complexities

A complex situation develops when as in the last war, the government of the United States issues an Order declaring the patent and trade mark rights of alien enemies to be public property. Due to this anomaly, the very excellent trade mark Aspirin belongs exclusively to the Bayer Company in Canada but to a multitude of owners in the United States.

In all fairness to the Canadian Government, it should be pointed out that the emergency war orders respecting trade marks permit the licensing of an enemy owned trade mark or design to a person who is not an enemy subject. The terms of such a licensing order are wholly within the discretion of the commissioner designated by the emergency orders. In addition to this, the registration of an enemy owned trade mark may be suspended by the Reg-

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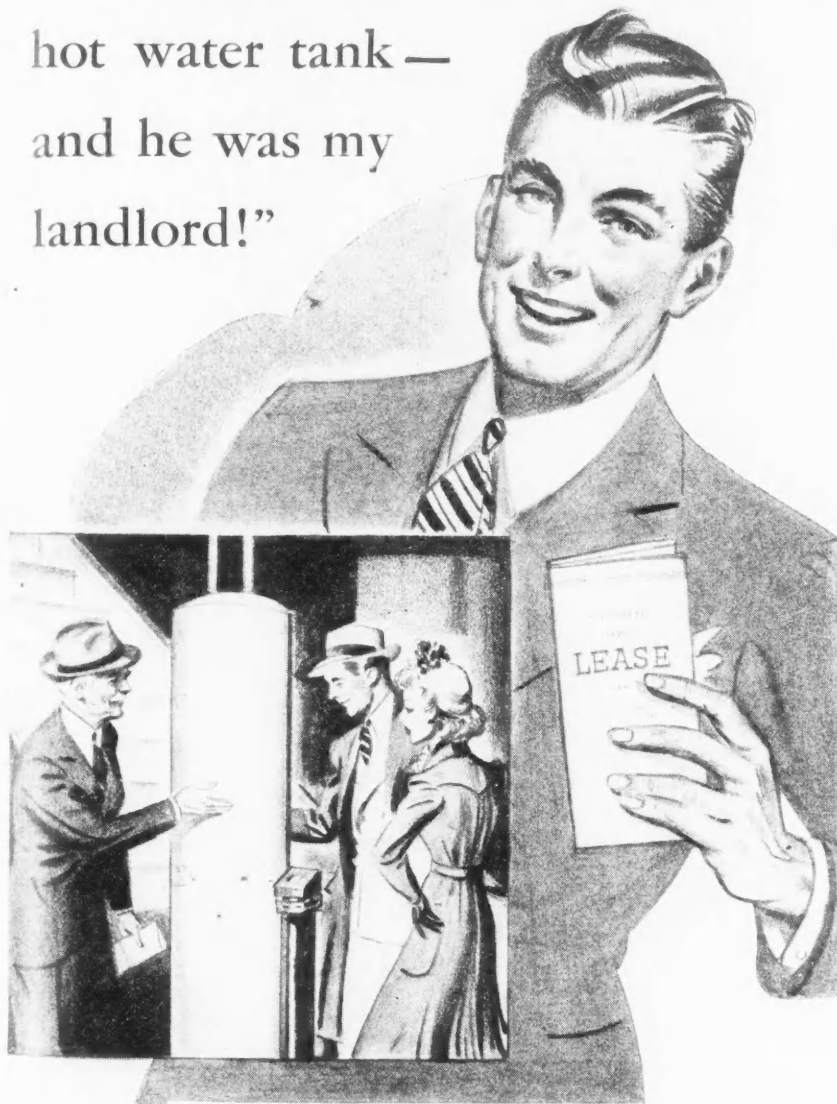
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When you rent a "pre-war" built home, be sure to look for the hidden construction values that can mean so much in comfort. Look for rustless plumbing of copper or brass; an Everdur hot water storage tank, rustproof copper rain disposal system and screens of durable bronze.

A new house may not offer all these features, since today huge tonnages of copper and its alloys are needed for defense production. But, in a new house, you can anticipate a reasonable trouble-free period even though less durable metals than copper or brass have been used.

In the future, though, remember, the use of copper, brass and bronze in a house is a sure sign that it is well built . . . that it will cost less to live in, and will always contribute more convenience and comfort to yourself and your family.



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istrar of Trade Marks and Designs to permit the use of it during war time. This is allowed only in those cases where the sale of some article

in Canada demands the use of an enemy owned and registered trade mark for descriptive or reference purposes.



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## Industrial Executives— IS YOUR PLANT WASTING FUEL?

There are few plants in Canada where some worthwhile savings in fuel cannot be made — so we believe plant management officials in Canada's manufacturing plants will read with interest and profit E. A. Allcut's informative and practical article on "How to Save Heat by Insulation" which appears in the August issue of "Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering".

E. A. Allcut is professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Toronto and is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on this continent on the subject of insulation.

If you are associated with any Canadian plant, may we suggest that you make sure that all interested officials in your organization do not miss reading this timely article which helps clarify the problem and indicates a definite course of action.

Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering is sent to every manufacturing plant in Canada employing more than 25 people—so a copy is no doubt being sent to yours. If not we would be happy to forward the August issue to you with our compliments.

## MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

A CONSOLIDATED PRESS PUBLICATION  
A practical periodical for Plant Management Officials in Canada.  
73 Richmond Street West Toronto, Ont.

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

## NIAGARA WIRE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

To settle an argument, would you state in your columns the nature of the business of the Niagara Wire Weaving Co., Ltd., also state the profits being made by the company?

J. H. G., Brantford, Ont.

The Niagara Wire Weaving Company manufactures fine mesh endless wire screens, usually made of phosphor-bronze, which form an essential part of Fourdrinier paper machines. Its plant is located at Niagara Falls, Ont.

The company's operations were at high levels during the year ended March 31, 1942, reflecting the high rate of operations in the paper industry. Net profit, including income from investments and after providing for all expenses, depreciation and income taxes and provincial income taxes in respect of prior year, amounted to \$258,961, equal to \$2.25 per share on the common stock, the best level reported since the year ended March 31, 1937, when \$2.42 per share was earned on the common stock. The previous year net profits were \$230,064 or \$2.00 per share and two years ago \$252,361 or \$2.19 per share. Since the latest year's earnings covered the \$2 annual dividend rate by a good margin, the company was

able to make small additions to fixed assets and investment in subsidiary company and still increase its net working capital from \$685,563 to \$735,385. Cash was more than doubled, from \$160,789 to \$342,449.

## PRESTON EAST DOME

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have some shares of Preston East Dome, and am wondering what the effect of the increased mill capacity will be on earnings? What is the latest information you have as to ore reserves and possibilities?

B. W. G., Bracebridge, Ont.

As Preston East Dome only attained the new high rate of production—1,000 tons daily—in May, the earnings for the second quarter did not fully reflect the increased mill capacity. However, daily tonnage has now been reduced to 900 ton basis to conform with the request of the Metals Controller, and the company has also discontinued all exploratory projects. It is difficult as yet to estimate the annual rate of net profit, but on the present basis of operation, output is expected to be around \$250,000 monthly, which suggests a level for the full year of a couple of cents, or so, above last year's net of 28½ cents a share.

With the higher mill capacity the

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

**CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND:** American Stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area some months ago and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

**INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND:** The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be erected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

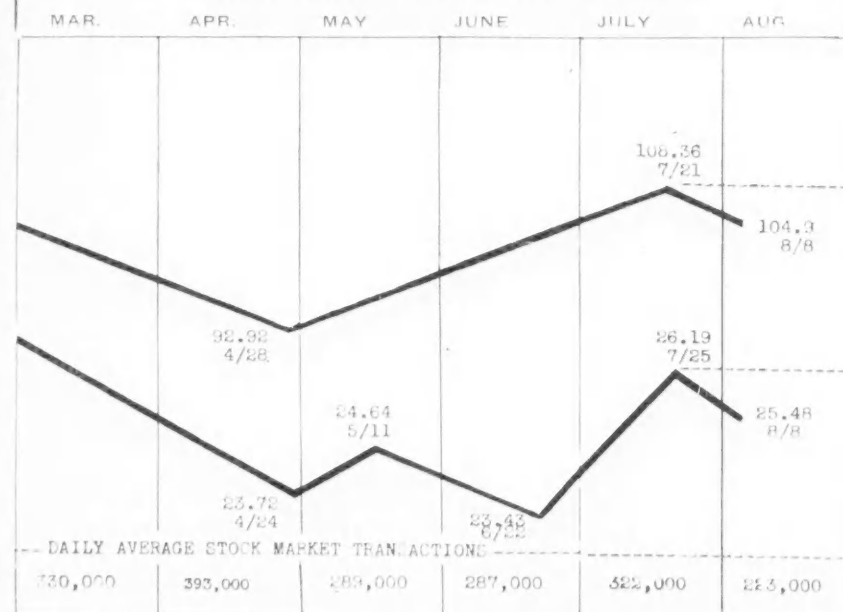
### KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE CHART

The New York stock market, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, has continued within the 105/102 range. This area was projected in our Forecast of July 25, written at the time of the top of the recent rally. Because of the intensity (17%) and duration (11 weeks) of the upswing to that point, we stated:

"These developments do not require that the uptrend must momentarily halt at this time. Nevertheless, they favor a temporary consolidation. The best action, therefore, that the stock market could now register would be three to four weeks of sideways motion, or recession to the 105/102 level on the Dow-Jones industrial average, with volume gradually declining as the movement progressed."

It does not pay to become too dogmatic about market movements. The current irregularity, for instance, could develop into a full test of the April lows at 92.92 on the industrials, 23.31 on the rails, without necessarily upsetting the bullish pattern. At the same time, we observed no technical action, at the recent top, suggesting a period of distribution such as that witnessed in November 1940 and July 1941—in each of which instances we advised sales of stocks. Pending indications that distribution is under way, or other evidences that the upswing, in its entirety, has culminated, we see no reason to change the eventual objectives for the current rally of 120/125 on the industrial average, as initially set up by us during the early stages of such rally. Accordingly, just as we suggested, during last month's strength, that purchasing of stocks be suspended, we feel that, on any extension of the current recession, accumulation of selected issues can be recommended.

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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DIVIDEND NO. 317

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per share upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 31st July, 1942.

By Order of the Board

JACKSON DODDS, G. W. SPINNEY,  
General Manager General Manager  
Montreal, 21st July, 1942.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 220

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (being at the rate of eight per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1942.

By order of the Board,

S. G. DOBSON,

General Manager  
Montreal, Que., July 21, 1942.

## DIVIDEND NOTICE

HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM & WORTS LIMITED  
DIVIDEND NO. 86

A quarterly dividend of 2½¢ a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Cumulative Dividend Redemption Preference Stock of this Company, payable Tuesday, September 15, 1942 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, August 21.

DIVIDEND NO. 87

A dividend of \$1.00 a share has been declared on the outstanding no par value Common Stock of this Company payable Tuesday, September 15, 1942 to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, August 21.

By Order of the Board,

FLETCHER RUARK,

Walkerville, Canada Secretary  
July 31, 1942.

## Gold and Dross

Your money is important. That's why each week in "Gold and Dross" we tell you what and when to invest in it. And we try to do it as sagaciously and as expertly as possible. This requires patient and painstaking investigation and careful judgment, but the sound reputation of "Gold and Dross" built up over a number of years—more than we care to remember—has justified our effort and been our reward.—The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT  
The Canadian Weekly



## GOLD & DROSS

grade of ore has been lowered to nearer the average of the reserves. While there might be a slight variation in recovered grade in a quarter, it is now running under \$10 a ton, as compared with an average of \$12.41 per ton in 1941. Costs have been reduced as production advanced and for the first half of the current year were \$5.13 per ton milled as compared with \$5.42 a ton. Net earnings in the half year were equal to 16.3 cents per share as against 19.3 cents in the like period last year. In calculating earnings for this year, \$155,828 was deducted for depreciation on plant and equipment, whereas this allowance was not made last year. Hence, a comparison of the two periods on a similar basis would show a gain of two cents a share this year.

Ore reserves at the beginning of the year were 919,700 tons of an average grade of \$9.24, an increase of 662,700 tons from the 1940 estimate. Of the above total 741,900 tons were estimated as above the sixth level; the levels down to the 13th only having been partially developed, and it is of interest that diamond drilling a year or so ago on the 13th level gave a width of 11 feet of good grade. Preston has no ore worries and the outlook is for the continuation of orebodies to depth and a long life for the mine.

### CHATEAU-GAI WINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please let me know if Chateau-Gai Wines, Limited, is paying dividends on its stock and if not, if it is earning enough to do so.

—H. D. N., Owen Sound, Ont.

Due to lower sales resulting from the higher excise taxes in force, there was a decline in net profits of Chateau-Gai Wines, Limited, in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1942 to \$27,798 or 24c per share on the capital stock, from \$42,079 or 37c per share the previous year and \$48,118 or 42c per share two years ago. No dividend, however, has been paid since the 25c payment on June 12, 1941, which payment the latest year's earnings practically covered. The president, A. G. Sampson, said that the wine industry in general suffered a decline in sales last year which can be attributed very largely to the additional excise taxes levied in April, from 15c to 40c per gallon on non-sparkling wines. There was a reduction in net working capital in the latest year, from \$688,027 to \$613,673 as at April 30, 1942.

### GOLD FRONTIER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly let me have your opinion of Gold Frontier?

—R. N. E., Strathmore, Alta.

In view of the recent action of the Government in decreeing no more new gold mines, or expansion of existing production, with a view to conserving mine supplies and labor, the closing down of the remaining de-



WHEN WILL HE GET IT BACK?

veloping mines may be forced. Hence I would not consider Gold Frontier Mines as having any speculative appeal at present. A purchase of such stock undoubtedly would mean the tying up of your money at least until the war is over.

The company had hopes of bringing the property into production this summer but, deferred decision to erect a mill while awaiting development of the north area, where it was considered more important results might be met with than in the original shaft section. Most of the equipment for a 100-ton mill is on the property but, undoubtedly possible difficulties in securing the materials necessary to complete the plant, and maintain it, were a factor in postponing consideration of earlier plans.

I understand work is being continued on a limited scale. Results in the new shaft area have been promising and there is a tonnage of 50,000 tons, grading around \$19, developed on the first and second levels, in the No. 1 shaft area.

### STERLING COAL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have had Sterling Coal Company common recommended to me as a speculation. Will you kindly tell me what the yield on the stock is at the current price, and the trend of profits?

T. F. J., Guelph, Ont.

No dividends are being paid on Sterling Coal shares and consequently there is no yield, but the company's operating profits for the year ended March 31, 1942, were up from \$104,576 to \$109,255 and as charges were reduced as well, bond interest from \$27,172 to \$25,080 and tax provision from \$16,887 to \$15,156, net income showed a good gain to \$21,542, equal to 86c per share on the capital stock, from \$12,664 or 51c per share the previous year. Unsettled conditions, resulting from the war, continued to complicate the operation of the business. The gasoline and oil division again showed an increase but the future operations of this department are naturally clouded by the Government rationing policy. Outstanding first mortgage 6% bonds were reduced to \$390,000 by purchase of \$48,600 on account of sinking fund. Working capital was reduced by \$18,974.

### KITTSON-HAZELTON

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What is the present condition of the Cobalt-Kittson Gold Mines? I shall be most grateful for any information.

—H. G. L., Saint John, N.B.

Cobalt-Kittson Gold Mines sold its property to Kittson-Hazelton Gold Mines for 930,000 shares, and the latter company also acquired the Hazelton-Porcupine claims for 770,000 shares. On the Kittson group, in the Cobalt area, a shaft was sunk 625 feet and 1,000 feet of lateral work completed on three levels. The property was dewatered in 1939 and the workings resampled and examined

with the result it was decided to abandon it.

On the Hazelton ground considerable surface work and diamond drilling was done and some high assays and encouraging results reported. The company apparently has never been able to secure sufficient finances for an extensive program and further exploration will now have to await the post-war period.

### NORMETAL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you advise me to continue holding Normetal Mining Corporation shares? I shall be grateful for any information.

W. E. A., Hamilton, Ont.

Normetal Mining Corp. shares have, I think, some speculative attraction, and I would be inclined to continue holding them. No dividend is in sight for the current year but it is anticipated the company will be out of debt, and have in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 in net quick assets by the fall, so it is reasonable to expect some return next year.

The past year was the best in the history of the company, the tonnage treated the highest, ore reserves were trebled, working capital position improved and a net profit shown for the first time. While production figures are not available due to the wartime ban it is reported production of copper has been considerably increased due to doubling of tonnage since after the commencement of war. Output of zinc concentrates is also higher. Operating profits in the second quarter this year are expected to be as good, if not better than in the first three months of the year.

The mill is assured of four to five years' ore supply and tonnage and metal content developed on the 2,000-foot level is said to be the best in the mine. By the end of 1942 there should be news from the four new levels, established at 150-foot intervals below the 2,000-foot horizon, and it is hoped the grade will continue to improve.

### CREDO PORCUPINE ASSETS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Many thanks for your recent letter in connection with Credo Porcupine. May I again trouble you to ascertain the outcome of the sale and if there will be anything for shareholders?

—R. J. V., Lachine, Que.

The assets of Credo Porcupine Mines, Ltd., were sold by the trustee in bankruptcy for less than the amount of the company's liabilities. A new company—Wolfstev Mining and Development Co. Ltd.—has been formed, under a province of Ontario charter, to take over the 440-acre property, but there is no equity for shareholders of the old organization. The officers and directors of the newly formed company are, Louis Wolfe, Montreal, President and treasurer; A. M. Bilsky, Toronto, vice-president and general manager, and Joseph Montgomery, Toronto, secretary.

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2. By curtailing all possible non-essential expenditure.
3. By investment of savings in War Savings Certificates and Victory Bonds.

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15 Wellington Street West

TORONTO

## King Edward Hotel Sold



P. KIRBY HUNT



VERNON G. CARDY

A NEW era began last week for one of the most famous hostelrys in Canada when the King Edward Hotel in Toronto was acquired from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by C. A. Ripley, prominent Canadian financier with large interests in several other hotel and real estate corporations.

Directing the hotel is Mr. Vernon G. Cardy, associate of Mr. Ripley in the "Royal" group of hotels in Montreal, Hamilton and elsewhere. P. Kirby Hunt has been reappointed manager, and Kenneth T. Coles will be comptroller.

The change will permit of new policies with entire freedom of action for the present owners. The hotel has been in receivership since 1935 as a result of curtailed business during the depression period. Originally opened in 1904, it still has several of the original employees on its staff.

Mr. Cardy, a native of Galt, Ont., was himself at one time assistant manager. Mr. Hunt has been manager of the King Edward for the past twenty-four years, and has known most of the famous personalities who have visited Toronto in that period.

## CANADA WIRE CABLE COMPANY DIVIDEND NOTICES

**PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 51.**  
TAKE NOTICE that the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.625 per share on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Company for the three months period ended 31st August, 1942, has been declared as Dividend No. 51, payable 15th September, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business, 31st August, 1942.

**CLASS "A" DIVIDEND NO. 28.**  
ALSO TAKE NOTICE that a Dividend of \$1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 28, payable 15th September, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business, 31st August, 1942.

**CLASS "B" DIVIDEND NO. 18.**  
ALSO TAKE NOTICE that an interim dividend of 50 cents per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Shares of the Company has been declared as Dividend No. 18, payable 15th September, 1942, to Shareholders of record at the close of business, 31st August, 1942.

By Order of the Board.  
A. I. SIMMONS,  
Secretary.  
Toronto, 4th August, 1942.



## You Will Wish You Had

Regrets will not pay any bills. If you have been the victim of an accident or have been laid up with sickness and had no insurance, you certainly know the embarrassment of not having ready cash.

Hospitals cost money, doctors have to be paid, and nurses take good-sized fees. The loss of salary or wages during a period of confinement, runs into quite a sum, and frequently the situation is pretty bad financially. It's strange how many people "put off" getting protection against loss of income, until a tragedy strikes them and then they say: "I wish I had".

The Continental Casualty Company's Income Protection Plan guarantees a cash income in case of Accidental Injury or Sickness. We have paid out over \$185,000,000.00 in benefits which shows how many instances there are where the Continental Insurance Protection Plan has helped people pull through a crisis.

Every man and every woman is liable to an accident or sickness and a monthly cheque at such a time would come in handy. The cost of this protection is very small. Let us tell you particulars. No obligation, just drop us a line for information.

## CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, FEDERAL BLDG., TORONTO  
R. D. Redolfe, Canadian General Manager



## NATIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARD GENERAL ORDER

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has found that the cost of living index number for July 2, 1942, of 117.9 (adjusted index 117) has risen by 2.4 points over the index for October 1, 1941, of 115.5 (adjusted index 114.6).

Accordingly, pursuant to the provisions of Section 34 (1) of the Wartime Wages Control Order P.C. 5963, and subject to the general provisions of the Order, the National War Labour Board orders that employers subject to the Order who are paying a cost of living bonus shall adjust the amount of such bonus payment, and employers who are not paying a cost of living bonus shall commence the payment of such a bonus, both effective from the first payroll period beginning on or after August 15, 1942, as follows:

(a) If payment of a cost of living bonus is being made pursuant to the provisions of Order in Council P.C. 8253 (now superseded by P.C. 5963):

- (i) For employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (a) of P.C. 5963 applies, the bonus shall be increased by the amount of sixty (60c) cents per week;
- (ii) For employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (b) of P.C. 5963 applies, the percentage of their weekly wage rates, paid to them as a cost of living bonus, shall be increased by 2.4 points;

(b) If no cost of living bonus is being paid, the payment of such a bonus shall be commenced:

- (i) For employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (a) of P.C. 5963 applies, in the amount of sixty (60c) cents per week;
- (ii) For employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (b) of P.C. 5963 applies, in the amount of 2.4% of their weekly wage rates;

(c) In no case shall the amount of a cost of living bonus adjusted as stated exceed a maximum of \$4.25 per week to employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (a) of P.C. 5963 applies, and of 17% of their weekly wage rates to employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (b) of P.C. 5963 applies.

(d) (1) (i) For employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (a) of P.C. 5963 applies now being paid a cost of living bonus, not pursuant to the provisions of P.C. 8253, established prior to the effective date of that Order, in an amount exceeding \$4.25 per week, the amount of the bonus shall remain unchanged;

- (ii) For such employees now being paid a cost of living bonus of less than \$4.25 per week, the amount of the bonus shall be increased up to sixty (60c) cents per week, but in no case to exceed a total weekly bonus of \$4.25;

(2) (i) For employees to whom Section 48 (iii) (b) of P.C. 5963 applies, now being paid a cost of living bonus, not pursuant to the provisions of P.C. 8253, established prior to the effective date of that Order, in an amount exceeding 17% of their weekly wage rates, the amount of the bonus shall remain unchanged;

- (ii) For such employees now being paid a cost of living bonus of less than 17% of their weekly wage rates, the bonus shall be increased up to 2.4 points, but in no case to exceed a total weekly bonus of 17% of their weekly wage rates;

(e) The adjustment or payment of a cost of living bonus calculated as ordered shall be to the nearest cent of any fractional figure.

(f) Employers in the construction industry shall adjust the amount of any cost of living bonus required by paragraph (a) of this order only for employees in respect of whom no special bonus arrangement has been made with the approval of a War Labour Board, pursuant to the provision of the Order for the conduct of the National Joint Conference Board of the Construction Industry.

Ottawa, Ontario,  
August 4, 1942.

HUMPHREY MITCHELL,  
Chairman, National War Labour Board

# ABOUT INSURANCE

## Problem of Fire Defence Against Air Raids

BY GEORGE GILBERT

With the rapid expansion of the range and striking power of military aviation, it is fatuous to regard any populated part of the Dominion as free from exposure to the danger of destruction from the air.

While our coastal communities are undoubtedly more vulnerable to enemy air attack than those farther inland, it cannot be taken for granted that any city or town is safe and can neglect setting up an effective air raid defence organization without delay.

It is well-recognized by fire protection authorities that the problem of dealing with fire dropped from the sky is not the peace-time problem of handling in a fair-sized city five or six fires at one time but of dealing with five hundred or more fires started simultaneously. At the present time a medium-sized bomber can carry from one to two thousand of the most effective incendiary device yet developed—the one kilogram magnesium incendiary bomb.

### Magnitude of Menace

Even if nine-tenths of the incendiaries dropped prove ineffective, some one hundred or two hundred fires will result as the toll of a single bomber. Multiply that by any given number of bombers, and something of the magnitude of the fire defence problem of our cities will be understood.

Not only must the regular fire-fighting forces of cities within the danger zone—and where does this danger zone begin or end?—be expanded and a new corps of civilian auxiliaries be organized, but both the professional and the auxiliary fire fighters must be trained in new methods necessitated by the new weapon of attack. The training must include instruction in the various ways in which the incendiary bomb itself can be dealt with, and also how to handle existing and new apparatus for dealing with its effects, how to isolate the fires so caused and bring them under control before a general conflagration takes place and effects the destruction which the enemy sought to achieve.

Thus the recruiting and training of auxiliary firemen, and the retraining of regular firemen, are regarded by fire protection experts as a pressing obligation of every community within the target area of the country. These necessary precautionary measures cannot wait but must be undertaken and completed without delay. While some cities and towns have been wise enough to go ahead with their training plans without waiting for the arrival of new equipment or for more perfect instructors, other communities have been guilty of delay in dealing with the problem.

Organization of the regular fire fighting forces for this kind of work is considered to be more difficult than the training of auxiliaries, because the organization necessary for war purposes tends to go against the ingrained habits engendered in peace time, when the fighting of fires is normally a single problem, whereas in war time it is only one factor of the entire problem of dealing with whatever destructive forces the enemy lets loose.

### Control Centre

Fire fighting forces must be integrated with the other arms of the protective service that the threat of bombing brings into existence, and this, according to the experts, can only be effected by a centralization of command over the entire forces created to deal with enemy attacks. This is accomplished by the establishment for each given area or district of a control centre through which are received all the reports of bombing incidents occurring within the area and at which centre are an appropriate number of staff officers of the different services—fire, police, medical, utility, communications, and the like—who can determine the ac-

tion to be taken and despatch the necessary personnel and equipment to the scene without delay.

This system of over-all control permits the proper evaluation of each bombing incident and ensures the proper deployment of whatever resources are available to deal with the effects of a raid. Without it, deployment of resources or the use of fire-fighting equipment and personnel, is bound to be haphazard, casual and inefficient. Experience has shown that in any heavy air raid there is never enough resources to deal over-whelmingly with every incident that occurs, and consequently success depends upon the most efficient use of what there is available against the point or points where the needs are greatest.

In fact, one of the lessons taught by experience with air raids is that the use of existing resources to the best advantage is possible only under the control centre system. By this means not only can one bombing incident be evaluated as against another, but an estimate may be made of what can be done by forces on the spot without outside help, and arrangements can also be made for the deployment of available forces in the light of information in its possession regarding damaged streets, broken water mains, or the failure of other water supplies. Such occurrences show that reliance cannot be placed entirely upon existing municipal signal systems and that supplementary means of communication from the location of the bombing incident to the control centre are required.

### Area to be Covered

While the advantages of the central control system are beyond question, the area or district to be covered by each control centre must not be too large to be handled properly by the staff, which, of course, can only deal effectively with a certain number of bombing incidents in a given length of time, for if the area is so large that bombing incidents are likely to occur at a greater rate than they can be properly evaluated, the deployment of equipment and personnel will lag far behind the necessities of the situation, resulting in confusion and inefficiency.

This need of confining each control centre to an area which makes possible rapid evaluation of bombing incidents and deployment of services was made plain by bitter experience in Britain. Now the British recommend a control centre for each area of about 100,000 inhabitants, while on this side of the water in some cities which have adopted such a system the ratio runs to one for each 600,000 or 700,000 inhabitants. One expert considers that the ratio here should be not less than one for each 250,000 inhabitants.

Although the primary responsibility for the adoption and enforcement of fire defence measures against air raids rests upon the civic authorities in each community, it is also the bounden duty of the owners and operators of buildings of every description, including manufacturing plants, department stores, office buildings, hospitals, schools, hotels, theatres, etc., to take all precautions within their power for the protection of their premises and the lives of the occupants against this increasing menace of attack from the sky.



## INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you please explain the following clause which appears in an automobile insurance policy: "Every person insured agrees to pay or reimburse the Insurer, upon demand, any amount which the Insurer shall have paid by reason of the provisions of any statute relating to automobile insurance and which the Insurer would not otherwise be liable to pay under the policy issued upon this application."

M. W. C., Toronto, Ont.

According to the law relating to automobile insurance, under a motor vehicle liability policy the insurance company is liable to a person having a claim against the insured whether the insured has violated the conditions of the policy or not. But after the insurance company has indemnified the claimant, the insured is liable to pay or reimburse the insurance company, upon demand, any amount which it has paid by reason of such requirement of the law which it would not otherwise be liable to pay.

Editor, About Insurance:

Re North Pacific Health & Accident Association: Would you give me any available information as to the soundness or otherwise of the family accident, sickness and hospitalization benefits offered by this Association with head office at 736 Granville St. in Vancouver, B.C.

C. V. E., Vancouver, B.C.

North Pacific Health and Accident Association, with head office at 736

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Granville St., Vancouver, is incorporated under the "Societies Act" of British Columbia. It is not an insurance company, and does not come under the requirements of the Insurance Act as to solvency, reserves, and government supervision.

Among the general provisions of its Certificate of Membership are the following: "Should the assessment herein provided be inadequate to meet the requirements of the Association, special assessments may be levied in such amounts and at such times as may be determined by the Board of Directors." "Should any of the representations, declarations, agreements and/or stipulations contained in the application for admission to the Association and/or in the medical examination subscribed to by the said member to gain admission to the Association be found untrue or inexact, the said member shall be deemed never to have become a member of the Association and this certificate and contract shall be deemed null and void, *ab initio*." "This Certificate is issued in accordance with the declaration and By-laws of the Association, as they now exist, or as they may hereafter be amended."

As the Association operates on the assessment system and not on a legal reserve basis, I would advise against joining it for insurance purposes.

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand that the penalty under the new automobile financial responsibility law in New York State for driving a car when the motorist's license has been suspended is rather severe. Can you tell me just what it is?

R.B.F., Niagara Falls, Ont.

## News of the Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. of Canada continues to far eclipse any other mining enterprise in Canada. Due to wartime regulations, a detailed account of current achievements cannot be given. However, this much may be said: The mines are producing far above \$100,000,000 a year in nickel, copper and metals of the platinum group. The operating profit is known to be at a rate of around \$70,000,000 or more per year. The profit available for dividends is at a rate of over \$35,000,000 a year; after making provision for taxes at a rate of somewhere around \$2,500,000 every 30 days. The company will pay a regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents per share on Sept. 30th. This will be the 100th disbursement made by the operators of these properties and will round out a grand total of \$376,300,449 distributed to the stockholders. The earned surplus carried by the company last year was over \$75,000,000 and has probably increased this year. Ore reserves are measured in terms of over 300,000,000 tons and considered to contain anywhere from \$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 gross. The invaluable contribution which the company has made and is still making to the cause of the United Nations at this time cannot be told at present. But enough is known to suggest an epic chapter is in course of being written.

The gold mines of the province of Ontario produced \$27,744,000 during the second quarter of 1942, according to revised estimates. This compared with an output of \$26,153,867 in the first quarter. This sharp increase of more than \$500,000 a month was brought about largely through the increase in operations in the Kirkland Lake gold area following the ending of the labor strike.

The Mandy Mine in Northern Manitoba is to be brought into production as quickly as possible. The ore in sight, although in only small amount, is high in grade. The enterprise was recently taken over by Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co. owners of the neighboring Flin-Flon.

Reports coming from Canada's far northwest would indicate extremely rapid progress is being made in con-

struction of the military highway from the United States to its territory of Alaska. Unofficial estimates have been made that preliminary construction may be completed by the end of this year, and with the finishing touches to be added as quickly as possible thereafter. The new construction through all-Canadian territory will probably exceed 1,200 miles. The indications are that, everything considered, a new world record in road construction is being established.

Quite a number of mining prospectors as well as mining engineers representing mining companies, are following closely upon the heels of road-builders through northern British Columbia.

The mines of the Porcupine gold area maintained output during the second quarter of 1942. Data compiled by the Ontario Department of Mines shows the mills of this gold field handled 1,517,000 tons of ore as compared with 1,505,800 tons in the first quarter of the year. Gold recovery for the three months ended June 30th was \$13,472,000 compared with \$13,484,000 in the preceding quarter.

Sigma Mines produced \$1,519,508 in gold during the first half of 1942. This was recovered from 201,174 tons of ore. Work during July maintained the high average with the mill handling 32,502 tons during the month for an output of \$253,922.

Sheep Creek Gold Mines in British Columbia milled 55,079 tons of ore during the fiscal year ended May 31st compared with 55,054 in the preceding twelve months. Output for the fiscal year ended May 31st was \$1,009,429 compared with \$986,640 in the year preceding.

Three mines in the Kirkland Lake gold area have declared dividends, thereby reflecting the healthy state of the industry in that field. Wright-Hargreaves will disburse 10 cents per share on Oct. 1st. Sylvanite will distribute five cents per share on Sept. 30th. Upper Canada will pay 2½ cents per share on Aug. 31st.

Dome Mines produced \$522,809

from 45,400 tons of ore during July. This compared with an output of \$522,115 during June when 45,300 tons of ore were treated.

Paymaster Con. Mines set a new production record during July when the plant handled 17,888 tons of ore for an output of \$162,667. Output for the seven months ended July 31st was \$1,095,347 compared with \$1,030,310 in the corresponding period of 1941.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines may give early consideration to plans for production of arsenic. F. G. MacLeod, president of the company, has recently been in conference with government officials at Ottawa.

The Elk Lake branch of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway will cease operations October 31st. Competition with truck transportation is given as one of the reasons for suspension of service on the line. The mining fields of Gowganda

and Matachewan will have to face rising costs because of this decision. Whereas the branch to Elk Lake placed the railhead within less than 30 miles of the mines of these fields, the suspension of service on the branch will necessitate a haul of upwards of 60 miles to the railway mainline.

Cochonour Willans Gold Mines produced \$1,134,362 in the fiscal year ended May 30th. Average recovery was \$18.19 per ton. This resulted in a high margin of profit with net amounting to \$499,728 after all costs as well as write-offs. Development has been particularly successful in recent months and the physical condition of the mine is better than at any previous time.

Pamour Porcupine reported a net profit of \$230,564 in the first half of 1942 compared with \$263,100 in the corresponding period of 1941. Grade of ore was lower at \$4.08 per ton.

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# BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

## Thousand Women Work in Sawmills

BY P. W. LUCE

PRODUCTION in the lumber industry of British Columbia is down from fifteen to twenty per cent, and indications are that the nadir has not yet been reached.

Over 1000 men have quit for better-paid jobs in the past few months, and their replacements, in the main, are far from efficient. Several of the larger sawmills have abandoned night shifts, and a few have closed down entirely.

The situation is so serious that women and children are being recruited to fill the gaps. A year ago there was not one female engaged in manual labor in the lumber industry. Today there are well over 1,000. For the most part they are doing comparatively light work in the wood-working plants, chiefly in the planing mills, veneer, and plywood factories, though some of the huskier ones pile two-by-fours for eight hours a day.

A few run machinery, where the pay is fifty cents an hour as against thirty-five for the less skilled jobs. The wages are tempting, but the risk of accidents is a deterrent. Hands

get caught by rip saws in spite of all precautions, and lost fingers are a commonplace. The women, who realize their stay in the factories is but a temporary expedient, are not court-mutilation and disfigurement.

Hundreds of schoolboys under sixteen have found summer work in the industry. They are, for the most part, lads not quite husky enough to catch a job in the shipyards, and their presence in the mills is under special arrangement with the Department of Education. They are limited to six hours' work a day, and must keep away from moving machinery, a rule that is rather difficult to enforce with boys who like to see the wheels go round.

About 700 Japanese were taken

from the sawmills during the evacuation, but an undetermined number are still employed with the knowledge and consent of the Securities Commission.

The Japanese-owned sawmills on Vancouver Island and at various strategic places on the mainland have been closed down, and the Japanese logging camps, some of which might make ideal landing places for enemy planes, are now inactive and under military observation.

### Grave Fuel Shortage

The fuel situation in this province is very bad and rapidly getting much

worse.

Ottawa has sent representatives and investigators to make surveys and study conditions, and these gentlemen have discovered what everybody knows: There isn't enough coal, coke, wood, sawdust, or oil to meet the demand.

Householders have been urged to buy their winter's supply during the summer, but all that happens in most cases is that the order is put on the books for future reference. The fuel may be delivered next week, next month, or never. Coal will come eventually, but probably not the grade ordered. Coke may arrive by the sackful instead of by the ton, and that only to customers of long standing.

For a province that has unlimited stands of timber, it seems incredible that there should be such a shortage of wood and sawdust. Dealers in these commodities, never particularly urbane at the best of times, have reached an all-time high in independence. They have orders for months ahead. Some of them have their telephones plugged so as not to be disturbed. Others condescend to answer, curtly, that they are not booking orders for anybody until October or November.

Deliveries for March orders are now being made, but teamsters no longer throw the wood over the back fence. They dump it in the lane. If the householder is not home to pay spot cash, the load goes elsewhere. It's no use trying to bribe the teamster to bring a second load, either; he's no longer allowed to take orders.

Sawdust customers have been at the mercy of unscrupulous dealers ever since that fuel became popular a decade or so ago. They were gypped on quality and short-changed on quantity, but at long last one merchant has been sent to jail for six months for cheating. He delivered three units of inferior hemlock and fir sawdust and collected for six units of first-class fir from one woman, and made the same kind of deal with a man customer. The sentence, admittedly stiff, was given because the dealer was notorious in his activities.

One householder settled his fuel crisis neatly. He got a job as truck driver for one of the big concerns, hauled five loads of sawdust to his own basement instead of delivering these to customers as ordered, paid for them, announced that he was quitting and collected his wages, and then "cooked a snook" at the boss and told him he had now got the fuel ordered months ago, and had been paid for delivering it to himself!

The employer hasn't seen the funny side of it yet.

### Ditch Shelters

Ditches may be dug in Vancouver school grounds to serve as air raid shelters, in default of better methods of coping with a danger for which no adequate defense has yet been made. The ditches could be converted into tunnels by roofing over with heavy timbers covered with gravel or soil, and they would not have to be more than three or four feet deep to accommodate children, though the taller ones would have to double over and the shorter ones would need to crouch.

A survey of downtown buildings is being made to determine what basements can be used for emergency shelters. The cost of the necessary alterations to make these places blast- and splinter-proof continues to be a disputed question. Civic authorities refuse to assume the responsibility which Ottawa would like to saddle on them. Until this is settled it is likely that A R P precautions on a big scale will be postponed indefinitely.

### Stores for Dwellings

Hundreds of suburban stores in the coast cities have been converted into dwelling places in the past few months. Scores of these have never been occupied for business purposes, while others have long been empty because of difficult conditions.

No store proprietor willingly undertakes to spend from \$150 to \$300 to fix up his premises as a dwelling place, but as month after month rolls by and no merchant appears, some eventually do their bit to relieve the housing shortage. Owners can get \$25 a month for what in happier times brought \$50 or \$60, but they won't give a long lease.

The average suburban store can be remodelled into a living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, and possibly a tiny bathroom, though a shower in the toilet is more usual. There is no basement. An outside woodshed leans against the kitchen. There are never enough cupboards or electric outlets. Dividing walls are eight feet high, and the outside walls are so thin that neighbors on the other side can be plainly heard in their daily discussions. There is playing space for the children on the sidewalk outside.



## Meet a man who is busy on 4 home fronts

The man we refer to is your life insurance agent . . . and we should like to tell you about four of the important duties he performs as part of his daily work

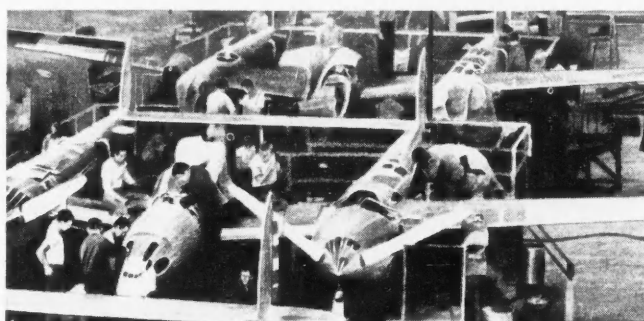


**1. In peace or in war,** the agent's duty is to provide you with the kind and amount of life insurance your needs and circumstances require—to make certain that your loved ones will be cared for. This service is doubly important in wartime while many men are away from home, and while those who remain at home devote their thoughts to coping with wartime production problems.



**3. Metropolitan agents** helped to distribute more than 100,000 booklets on health and safety, every working day in 1941. In addition, these agents will distribute this year thousands of diet and nutrition posters in the interest of our countries' Nutrition Programs. Agents are also instrumental in bringing Metropolitan's Nursing Service to eligible policyholders. These are works of peace—but specially significant now, when time lost through sickness or accident slows down the nation's war production.

All in all, your life insurance agent, indispensable in peace time, is doing double duty in wartime. His training and experience are at the nation's service in the interest of victory—on the fighting front in thousands of instances and on all four home fronts in the case of those who must remain behind.



**2. Your premiums,** largely collected by agents, help to build life insurance "reserves." These reserves guarantee that your contract will be paid when due—and in the meantime they help to finance our war program. About 24% of Metropolitan's assets are invested in Canadian and United States Government Bonds. Other millions are helping to finance the industries that are pouring out steel, chemicals, food, and other materials necessary for victory.



**4. Like all good citizens,** life insurance men do their share in civic and community work, in peace or war. They serve on Red Cross and Community Chest drives, act as air-raid wardens, and help in other defense work. We are proud of the way representatives of all life insurance companies helped to install, in offices and factories all over Canada, the Payroll Savings Plan—the Plan which makes it possible for employees to invest automatically a part of every pay cheque in War Savings Certificates.

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